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DATA PROCESSING TECHNIQUE FOR SCORING BANK CUSTOMER
RELATIONSHIPS AND AWARDING INCENTIVE REWARDS

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ABSTRACT:

A Relationship scoring and Incentive Reward awarding process (20) determines a Relationship score (36) for the Relationships between a Bank and each of its customers (24). Such Relationships may include deposit accounts, loan accounts, and customer referrals. Customer data (32) describing the Relationship between the Bank and its customers is furnished by the customers (24) and extracted from a Bank customer information file (30). Incentive Rewards (38), such as reduced loan rates or increased deposit account interest, are awarded to customers (24) based on the Relationship scores (36). Management reports (44) summarize the Relationships between the Bank and its customers and provide marketing information.



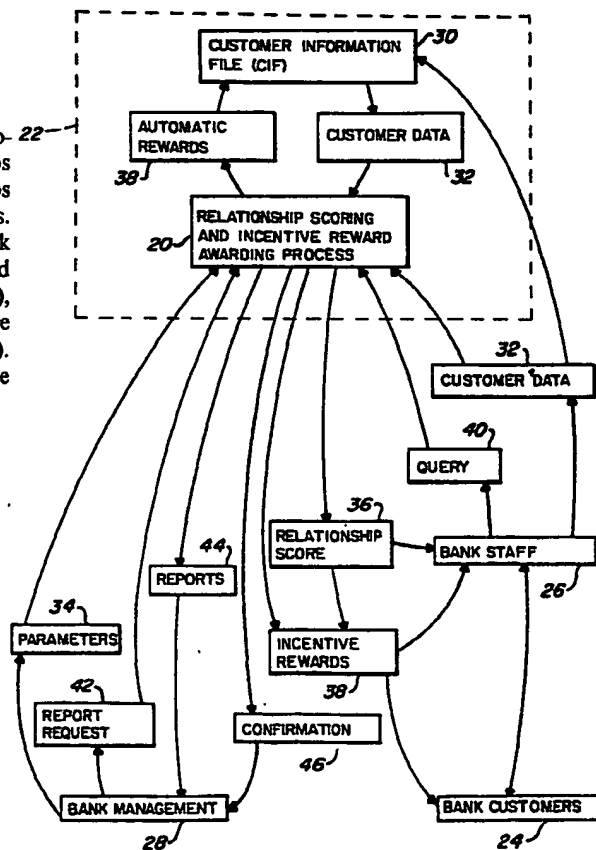
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(57) Abstract

A Relationship scoring and Incentive Reward awarding process (20) determines a Relationship score (36) for the Relationships between a Bank and each of its customers (24). Such Relationships may include deposit accounts, loan accounts, and customer referrals. Customer data (32) describing the Relationship between the Bank and its customers is furnished by the customers (24) and extracted from a Bank customer information file (30). Incentive Rewards (38), such as reduced loan rates or increased deposit account interest, are awarded to customers (24) based on the Relationship scores (36). Management reports (44) summarize the Relationships between the Bank and its customers and provide marketing information.



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DATA PROCESSING TECHNIQUE FOR
SCORING BANK CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIPS
AND AWARDING INCENTIVE REWARDS

5 This invention pertains to data processing
techniques useful in Banks. More particularly this
invention pertains to a data processing technique
for determining the number of different
Relationships that a customer has with the Bank,
10 scoring the Relationships and awarding Incentive
Rewards based on the Relationship score. As used
herein the term "Bank" is intended to mean all types
of financial service institutions, including banks,
savings and loan associations, credit unions and the
15 like, which offer a variety of financial and
investment services to customers; the term
"Relationship" is intended to mean each type of
financial transaction, account or interaction which
the customer may establish with the Bank, such as a
20 checking account, savings account, consumer loan,
credit card, mortgage, investment, certificate of
deposit, insurance policy, new customer referral or
the like; and the term "Incentive Reward" is
intended to mean some type of consideration or
25 recognition established and given by the Bank to the
customer in recognition of the number and
characteristics of the customer's Relationships,
such as an increased interest rate on deposit
accounts, a reduced interest rates on loan accounts,
30 reduced Banking service fees or the like.

Background of the Invention

35 There is a recognized need in the financial
services industry to attract and retain loyal
customers. A loyal customer is one who establishes

all or a significant number of his Relationships with a single Bank and does so over an extended period of time. This need is particularly important to Banks in small and medium sized communities where
5 regionally and nationally marketed financial services have attracted customers away from the local institutions. This need is also important to Banks in highly competitive markets where customers are offered a wide variety of investment and
10 Relationship options, some of which may individually be very enticing to existing customers of other Banks.

Incentive programs for rewarding repeat or ongoing customers have become increasingly common in
15 a variety of industries. Well known examples of the use of incentives to attract and reward repeated customer patronage are airline frequent flyer programs. In airline frequent flyer programs the customer is awarded points, often expressed in terms
20 of "miles traveled" for each use of a particular airline or its affiliates. Additional points or "miles" are awarded for use of ancillary services such as car and hotel room rentals. Other examples of customer incentive programs include the trading
25 stamp programs once popular in the grocery retail trade.

The assignee of the present invention has developed a Bank customer incentive program called
30 the "Loyalty Banking® Program." Under the Loyalty Banking Program a Bank rewards customers who have Relationships with the Bank and who maintain those Relationships for extended periods of time. A

portion or all of the Bank's customers may be enrolled or participating in the program. Other customers may not be enrolled in the program. A score card is manually maintained for each customer enrolled in the Loyalty Banking Program. Points are manually calculated based on the information manually entered on the score card, and Incentive Rewards are manually awarded on a periodic basis for the number of Relationships maintained by the customer at the Bank. The point awards may be increased in relation to the length of time the customer maintains the Relationships at the Bank. Based on the points accumulated by the customer as represented by the score on the score card, the customer periodically receives Incentive Rewards.

The implementation of a customer incentive program for Bank customers has complexities not found in customer incentive plans in other industries. The Relationships between the Bank and any customer may be quite numerous and complex, involving a number of different kinds of accounts and interactions. Most other incentive programs require tracking of only one customer factor such as miles travelled in a frequent flyer program or the total dollar volume of purchases in a grocery store trading stamp program.

Implementation of the assignee's manual Loyalty Banking Program is difficult, time consuming and labor intensive. There is always the increased risk of incorrect calculations resulting from human computations. Maintaining a manual Relationship score card on each Bank customer duplicates much of

the data available in the computer data bases maintained by most modern Banks.

There can exist a great deal of variation among Banks in the types of financial services offered and emphasized. In particular, different Banks may wish to establish different scoring systems for the various types of Relationships, depending on which Relationships they find to be most profitable. Further, each Bank may wish to establish a different award structure of incentives, depending upon that Bank's perception of the benefits of the program in relation to the costs of the incentives and to the needs of its particular community.

Furthermore, for an incentive program to be fully effective as a tool for attracting and retaining long-term customers, it is desirable for the Bank's management to be able to monitor the Relationships between the Bank and the customers as individuals and in groups. The Bank may thus be able to identify significant opportunities for marketing its financial services by evaluating the Relationships and their appeal to customers.

It is against this background that the present invention has evolved.

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Summary of Invention

A significant aspect of this invention is a Relationship scoring and Incentive Reward awarding process useful with a Bank customer incentive program to reduce the labor required by a manual Bank customer incentive program. In accordance with this aspect of the invention the Relationship

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scoring and Reward awarding process assembles data representing the Relationship between the Bank and its customers and automatically determines the Relationship score for each customer from the assembled data. The Relationship score may be based on the number, type and duration of the Relationships. Also in accordance with this aspect of the invention Incentive Rewards are awarded to each customer based on the automatically determined Relationship score. Further in accordance with this aspect of the invention the Relationship score to be awarded for the type and duration of each Relationship may be established or changed to meet the requirements of the Bank.

Another significant aspect of this invention is a Relationship scoring and Incentive Reward awarding process that automatically obtains information about customers' Relationships with the Bank directly from the Bank's computer data base, or customer information file, that is maintained by the Bank for its day-to-day data processing operations. By obtaining the data directly from the customer information file, the labor required compared to a manual Bank customer incentive program is further reduced and human errors in transferring data are virtually eliminated. In accordance with this aspect of the invention information representing customer Relationship is automatically extracted from the customer information file. The extracted information is automatically used by the Relationship scoring and Incentive Reward awarding

process in determining the Relationship score of each customer.

Still another significant aspect of this invention is a Relationship scoring and Incentive Reward awarding process that automatically determines a customer's entitlement to the Incentive Rewards. In accordance with this aspect of the invention a vesting relationship or percentage is automatically determined from the Relationship score and the Incentive Rewards are awarded accordingly. Also in accordance with this aspect of the invention the Incentive Rewards may be automatically awarded to the customer by adjusting information in the customer information file. Examples of information that may be adjusted to award Incentive Rewards are loan and deposit account interest rates and bank service fees. Further in accordance with this aspect of the invention, the relationship between Relationship score and the vesting of Incentive Rewards may be established or changed to meet the requirements of the Bank.

A further significant aspect of this invention is a Relationship scoring and Incentive Reward awarding process that prepares written reports to convey marketing information to the Bank's management. In accordance with this aspect of the invention the information concerning the Relationships between the Bank and its customers is organized and written reports presenting the information regarding the nature of the process itself is presented in a format specified by the Bank's management.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a diagram showing the flow, sources and types of information, and the types of human and mechanical interaction and execution, involved a process for scoring Bank customer Relationships and awarding Incentive Rewards using a computer, in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a block diagram of one example of the computer shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a block diagram of another example of the computer shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a state transition diagram illustrating states during execution of the process illustrated in Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a chart of the procedures executed during a manual updating state and a parameter establishing state of the process shown in Fig. 4.

Figs. 6A, 6B and 6C form a single flow chart diagram of the steps involved in executing the manual updating state of the process, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

Figs. 7A, 7B and 7C form a single flow chart diagram of the step of determining a Relationship score shown in Fig. 6B.

Fig. 8 is a flow chart diagram of the steps of determining customer vesting in Incentive Rewards shown in Fig. 6B.

Fig. 9 is a chart of the procedures executed during an automatic updating state of the process shown in Fig. 4.

Figs. 10A and 10B form a single flow chart diagram of the steps involved in executing the procedures shown in Fig. 9.

5 Figs. 11A and 11B form a single flow chart diagram of the steps involved in executing the procedures of a report generating state of the process shown in Fig. 4.

Detailed Description

10 The general nature of a process 20 for scoring Bank customer Relationships and awarding Incentive Rewards according to the present invention, hereinafter referred to as a Relationship scoring and Incentive Reward awarding process, is
15 illustrated in Fig. 1. The Relationship scoring and Incentive Reward awarding process 20 is defined and executed by software programming instructions operating a conventional digital computer 22 of the Bank. The sources of information used to execute
20 the Relationship scoring and Incentive Reward awarding process 20 are Bank customers 24, which communicate with the process 20 through the members of the staff 26 of the Bank, the members of the management 28 of the Bank, and a customer
25 information file (CIF) 30 which is resident in memory of the computer 22.

The CIF 30 is one or more computer databases that contain the information used by the computer 22
of the Bank for its day-to-day data processing
30 operations. The CIF 30 is typically created by a Bank operations software program (not shown) that is external to the Relationship scoring and Incentive

Reward awarding process 20, and which operates on the Bank's computer 22. The CIF 30 contains customer data 32 describing each of the customers 24 of the Bank. The customer data 32 in the CIF 30 typically includes the name, address and social security number of each customer 24, and an identification of and information concerning each Relationship the customer 24 has established with the Bank. Customer data 32 from the CIF 30 is supplied by the computer 22 as needed to execute the process 20. When a new customer 24 establishes a Relationship, or an existing customer 24 establishes a new Relationship or changes a Relationship, the customer data 32 necessary to establish or change the Relationship is supplied to the process 20 and the CIF 30 by the Bank staff 26. In this case, the customer 24 supplies the information to the staff 26 and the staff interacts with the process 20 and the CIF 30 to enter this new or changed data 32.

In general the customer data 32 supplied to the process includes data that is furnished by the customer 24 for use in the process 20 and data that is furnished by the CIF 30 for use in the process 20. The CIF 30 typically contains information that is not relevant to the process 20 which is used in the other day-to-day data processing functions of the Bank, in addition to relevant information supplied to and used in performing the process 20 which is typically only the customer data 32. Furthermore, the CIF 30 may not contain all of the customer data 32 relevant to performing the process 20, in which case the

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relevant customer data 32 not contained in the
CIF 30 must be obtained directly from the
customer 24 and supplied to the process 20 by way of
the Bank staff 26. In cases where not all of the
5 Bank's customers are enrolled or participating in
the program accomplished by the process 20, the
customer 24 must additionally supply, through the
staff 26, the customer data 32 needed to begin the
customer's participation or enrollment in the
10 program.

The management 28 of the Bank also establishes
definitional and operational information for the
process 20, referred to as parameters 34. The
parameters 34 control the Relationship scoring and
15 Incentive Reward awarding process 20. Parameters
include such matters as point values to be awarded
to each Relationship, the types of Relationships
which are to be counted in the process 20, the
relationship between the points obtained by a
20 customer and the Relationship score of the customer,
the relationship between the Relationship score and
the Incentive Rewards awarded, and the extent or
degree and type of certain types of the Incentive
Rewards such as adjusted interest or loan rates or
25 service charges.

In executing the process 20, each Relationship
between a customer and the Bank is assigned a point
value, established by the parameters 34, that
depends upon the type and in some cases the duration
30 of the Relationship or the duration of customer's
oldest Relationship with the Bank. The point values
for all of the eligible Relationships of each

customer are added together to calculate a Relationship score 36 for that customer 24. The Relationship score 36 is used to determine the customer's entitlement to, or vesting in, various customer Incentive Rewards 38. The Incentive Reward 38 is communicated directly to the customer 24, such as in the exemplary case of a certificate of entitlement mailed to the customer, or the Incentive Reward 38 is automatically communicated to the CIF 30 for the benefit of the customer, such as in the exemplary case of an increased interest rate on a deposit account or a reduced interest rate on a loan account.

The Relationship score 36 and the Incentive Rewards 38 are also directly communicated directly to the staff 26 in response to a query 40 which either the staff 26 or the customer 24 through the staff 26 may generate. In this manner, the staff 26 may inform the customer 24 of the Incentive Rewards 38 which the customer has received. Depending on whether the management 28 has made a policy decision concerning whether or not the customer 24 is to receive information concerning the Relationship score 36, the staff may also inform the customer of the Relationship score. A query 40 may also initiate other procedures available from the process 20.

The management 28 can also request various types of reports concerning the operation of the process by generating a report request 42, in response to which a report 44 will be supplied. The type and format of the report 44 is established by

the parameters 34 which have been previously set by management 28. The reports 44 contain information about the customers 24 and are used to monitor the Relationships between the Bank and its customers and to identify marketing opportunities. In both cases of setting parameters 34 and sending a report request 42, a confirmation 46 of the requested activity and its acknowledgement is provided to management.

The computer 22 is typically a conventional mainframe digital computer located on the premises of the Bank, although it may be a minicomputer or microcomputer. The CIF 30 is maintained by the Bank operations software programs (not shown) operating the computer 22. The computer 22 takes a variety of different configurations, all utilizing conventional components. Two examples of different but typical configurations are shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

In the example of the configuration of the computer 22 shown in Fig. 2, a single digital computer for the Bank includes a processor 50 which performs the Relationship scoring and Incentive Reward rewarding process 20 (Fig. 1) on a shared basis with the other typical Bank data processing functions such as are executed by the Bank operations software program. The CIF 30 (Fig. 1) resides in an off-line memory 52. The off-line memory 52 may be any form of non-volatile data storage, such as magnetic disc or tape memories. Operating instructions and data files which execute the Relationship scoring and Incentive Reward awarding process 20 (Fig. 1) also reside in the off-

line memory 52. The processor 50 retrieves the operating instructions and CIF data from the off-line memory 52 to perform the Relationship scoring and Incentive Reward awarding process 20 (Fig. 1).

5 A random access memory (RAM) 54 stores data and operating instructions in a form readily available to the processor 50 while the computer 22 is performing the Relationship scoring and Incentive Reward awarding process 20 (Fig. 1). A printer 56
10 receives information from the processor 50 and prepares the written reports 44 (Fig. 1). At least one but typically a plurality of terminals 58 are connected to the computer 22 by which to communicate information from a keyboard 60 and by which to
15 receive information at a visual display 62.

Another example of a typical configuration of the computer 22 is shown in Fig. 3. In this example, the computer 22 comprises a main or central computer 64, typically a mainframe computer,
20 communicating with a microcomputer file server computer 66 over a data link 68. The file server computer 66 may be connected to one or more microcomputer work stations 70 by individual connections or by a local area network 72. The
25 Relationship scoring and Incentive Reward awarding process 20 (Fig. 1) is performed primarily by the file server computer 66 and the work stations 70 acting in concert with the main computer 64.

The main computer 64 includes a processor 74 to
30 which an off-line memory 76 and a RAM 78 are connected. The main computer 64 performs the typical Bank data processing functions and supplies

CIF 30 (Fig. 1) information to the file server computer 66. The CIF information resides most of the time in the off-line memory 76, but occasionally in RAM 78, when the main computer 64 is performing Bank data processing functions. When the file server computer 66 calls for the CIF information, the processor 74 extracts the CIF information from memory 76 or 78 and supplies that information over the data link 68 to the file server computer 66.

The file server computer 66 incorporates an off-line memory 80 in which the operating instructions for the Relationship scoring and Incentive Reward awarding process 20 (Fig. 1) and the data pertinent to the parameters 34 (Fig. 1) typically reside. A processor 82 of the file server computer 66 controls the execution of the Relationship scoring and Incentive Reward awarding process 20 (Fig. 1) by transferring the operating instructions and data from the off-line memory 80 to a RAM 84 and executing the instructions utilizing the data supplied to it from the RAM 84, the main computer 64 and the work station 70. A printer 86 produces written reports 44 (Fig. 1) under the control of the processor 82. The file server computer 66 may also permit the manual entry of data and commands such as through a keyboard 88, and may also permit the visual display of information available at the file server computer 66 on a visual display 90.

Each work station 70 comprises a processor 92 to which part or all of the computational processes and data of the Relationship scoring and Incentive

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Reward awarding process 20 (Fig. 1) are downloaded for execution. The operating instructions and data from the memories 80 or 84 of the file server computer 66 are communicated over the local area network 72 and are stored in a RAM 94 or other suitable memory to be readily usable by the processor 92. Significant aspects or all of the Relationship scoring and Incentive Reward awarding process 20 (Fig. 1) can then be executed by the work station 70. Data and commands may be supplied to the processor 92 from a keyboard 96. A visual display 98 displays information available at the work station 70. After the computational aspects of the process 20 are completed, the resulting data is uploaded to the file server computer 66 over the local area network 88. Information necessary to update the CIF in the memory 76 or 78 of the main computer 64 is then transferred from the file server computer 66 to the main computer 64 through the data link 68.

The functionality of the Relationship scoring and Incentive Reward awarding process 20 is generally illustrated by the state transition diagram shown in Fig. 4. The various states of execution of the process 20 and the transitions between the states occur from and in relation to the actions and information previously described in conjunction with Fig. 1.

The transitions to and between the different states of execution of the process 20 may be manually initiated in response to the input of customer data 32 or of a query 40 from customers and

staff, to setting new or changed parameters 34, or to generating a report request 42. A routing state 100 of the process 20 interprets this input information 32, 34, 40 and 42, and causes a transition to one of the other states in accordance with the type of input information.

A parameter establishing state 102 is entered in response to management setting a new or changed parameter 34. In the parameter establishing state 102, certain system parameter files (SPF) 104 are built or established to accept the new and changed parameters set by management. A data table building procedure included in the process 20 creates the SPF 104 in memory of the computer 22 (Fig. 1). Upon completing the SPF 104 or changes to it, the confirmation 46 is issued to confirm that the SPF 104 has been built or changed according to the parameters 34.

The SPF 104 is a group of data files which define and organize the operation of the process 20, including the way in which the customer data 32 is received, stored and used by the process 20. The SPF 104 further define the manner in which the Relationship scores and the award of Incentive Rewards 38 are determined from the customer data 32. The files of the SPF 104 include a master dictionary file, a scale file and a report format file. The master dictionary file contains parameters to define and organize the various elements of customer data 32 (Fig. 1) pertinent to the execution of the process 20. The master dictionary file also defines parameters to be used in determining the

Relationship score. The scale file contains information defining the degree to which a customer is entitled to be awarded an Incentive Reward. The report format file contains the information required to organize the customer information for written reports and to prepare the reports.

A transition to a manual updating state 106 is initiated by the routing state 100 in response to new customer data 32 or a query 40 about a customer's Relationship score or vesting. The manual updating state 106 is the state of the process in which customer data 32 about customers that are initially enrolling in the program is supplied, such as data required to locate the corresponding customer data 32 in the CIF. The manual updating state 106 also permits manually entering any customer data 32 that is not available from the CIF 30, changing customer data 32, performing a query about the customer's Relationship score 36 or Incentive Rewards 38, or removing the customer data 32 of a customer who is no longer enrolled in the program. The manual updating state 106 includes a data file building procedure that creates or updates a plurality of Relationship banking files (RBF) 108. The RBF 108 are created the first time the process 20 transitions to one of the manual updating state 106 or an automatic updating state 110.

The RBF 108 are the principal informational files of the process 20 and provide the relevant customer data 32 received from the CIF 30 and the customers 24 about customer's Relationships with the

Bank. The customer data 32 in the RBF 108 is employed in the procedures executed in the states of the process 20 in accordance with the definitional and organizational information in the SPF 104 to permit the procedures in the process states to determine Relationship score. The RBF 108 contains individual data files in which the customer data 32 about customers and their Relationships with the Bank is stored for use in generating the Relationship score 36 and in producing the management reports 44. A customer database file containing a record for each customer is contained in the RBF 108. Each record contains a plurality of fields, and each of the fields contains information about the customer and the customer's Relationships with the Bank. The information in the customer database file of the RBF 108 is established in an organizational and definitional form determined by the master dictionary file of the SPF 104. The RBF 108 may also contain one or more cross reference files to facilitate locating the record of a particular customer.

In the manual updating state 106, information about the customer is retrieved from the customer database file of the RBF 108. After retrieval of the information, the Relationship score 36 of the customer is computed by reference to the master dictionary file retrieved from the SPF 104. The scale file of the SPF 104 is retrieved and used to determine the customer's vesting or award of Incentive Rewards 38 based on the customer's Relationship score 36.

After retrieval, the information in the customer database file of the RBF 108 may be modified in accordance with new or changed customer data 32. The cross reference files of the RBF 108
5 may also be retrieved and updated in accordance with newly supplied customer data 32. Prior to completion of execution of the manual updating state 106, the modified customer database file and cross reference files are stored to update the
10 RBF 108.

Information from the CIF 30 may be used in building or manually updating 106 the customer database file of the RBF 108, if such information is present in the CIF. In such circumstances a
15 transition from the manual updating state 106 to a CIF information extracting state 112 occurs. The CIF information extracting state 112 obtains the information from the CIF 30 and manipulates its format to make available it for use by the
20 process 20. A transition back to the manual updating state 106 occurs to allow the information extracted by the procedures of the CIF information extracting state 112 to be used in building and updating the information in the customer database
25 file, and possibly other files, of the RBF 108.

Several Bank operations software programs are commercially available for creating and maintaining the CIF 30. Many of the available Bank operations software programs have customizing options which
30 allow the Bank to tailor the Bank operations software program and the CIF 30 to its own needs. Because of this variability, it is typical for the

file retrieval and format manipulating procedures of the CIF information extracting state 112 to be unique to each Bank.

5 The procedures of the automatic updating state 110 are executed on a regular periodic basis, typically in response to a timed initiation inherent within the automatic updating state 110. In the automatic updating state 108, procedures are executed which routinely update the customer data in
10 the RBF 108 in accordance with the customer data 32 in the CIF 30. The procedures executed, and the results obtained from execution of the automatic updating state 110 are essentially similar to those obtained from executing the manual updating
15 state 106. Executing the procedures of the automatic updating state 110 of the process 20 updates the RBF 108 based only on information in the CIF 30 and the RBF 108 and the SPF 104, and not in response to new or changed customer data 32 or a
20 query 40, which initiate the execution of the manual updating state 106.

 An automatic reward awarding state 114 may be entered from the manual updating state 106 or the automatic updating state 110. The procedures in the
25 reward awarding state 114 extract the Relationship score 36 and the scoring or vesting information from the RBF 108 and adjust the information in the CIF 30 to automatically credit any of the customer's
 Relationships or accounts with the Incentive Rewards
30 earned by the customer and which are applicable to the specific Relationships. For example, the CIF 30 may be automatically adjusted to decrease account

service fees or increase account interest, based on the award of an Incentive Reward of this type applicable to the customer's Relationships.

5 To generate a report 44, a report producing state 116 of the process 20 is entered and the procedures associated with this state are executed. Reports 44 are generated in response to a report request 42 which is recognized by the routing state 100 to cause a transition to the report
10 producing state 116. In the report producing state 116 the master dictionary file and the report format file of the SPF 104 and the customer database file of the RBF 108 are retrieved. The report request 42 includes a selection of one of the report
15 formats which is available from the report format file and the report request also specifies the type of information to be included in the report 44. The specified information from these files is obtained and processed to produce the report 44.

20 If management has requested information not included in the customer database file of the RBF 108, the report producing state 116 may initiate a transition to the CIF information extracting state 112 to extract information from the CIF 30 to
25 supplement information retrieved from the customer database file of the RBF 108. For example, if not all customers of the bank are enrolled in the Relationship scoring and Incentive Reward awarding process, and the management of the Bank wishes to
30 compare information about enrolled customers and non-enrolled customers, information about non-

enrolled customers will be required and may only be present in the CIF 30.

The structure of aspects of the files of the SPF 104 and the RBF 108 are discussed in more detail below. An example of a typical master dictionary file of the SPF 104 is illustrated in Table A.

Table A

	<u>Field Name</u>	<u>Field Type</u>	<u>Field Length</u>	<u>Dec. Places</u>	<u>Point</u>	<u>Relation</u>	<u>Add Joint</u>	<u>Fixed</u>
10	Customer Name	C	25	0	0	N	N	Y
	Deposit Accts	N	3	0	1	Y	N	N
	Loans	N	3	0	2	Y	Y	N
15	Safe Deposit	L	1	0	5	Y	N	N
	Years	D	8	0	1	N	N	N
	SSN	N	9	0	0	N	N	Y

Table B illustrates an example of a customer database file of the RBF 108, defined in accordance with the master dictionary file of the SPF 104 illustrated in Table A.

Table B

	<u>Customer Name</u>	<u>Deposit Accts</u>	<u>Loans</u>	<u>Safe Deposit</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Social Security Number</u>
25	Anderson	2	1	Y	10/11/85	123456789
	Wilson	0	1	N	11/01/75	234567891
30	Jones	4	0	Y	01/01/62	345678912

Tables A and B are exemplary of the information which may be contained in each file, so these Tables are not intended to present a comprehensive compilation of all information that may be available in the files. In Tables A and B, and subsequent tables, the term "row" refers to each horizontal grouping of informational elements illustrated in each Table, and the term "column" refers to each

vertical grouping of informational elements illustrated in the Table.

Each row of the master dictionary file (Table A) defines one of the fields of the customer database file of the RBF 108. Each column of the master dictionary file (Table A) defines an attribute of the field defined by the row. Each row of the customer database file (Table B) is a customer record. Each column of the customer database file (Table B) is a separate field. Each customer record in the customer database file (Table B) is formed by the information pertinent to that customer obtained from all of the fields of information in the customer database file as defined by the master dictionary file (Table A). The definition for each customer record is therefore obtained from the master dictionary file.

The row of the master dictionary file (Table A) entitled "Field Name" identifies the type of information presented in a field of the customer data base file (Table B). The examples shown in this column are Customer Name, Deposit Accounts such as savings accounts, Loans, Safe Deposit for safe deposit boxes rented from the Bank by the customer, Years for the date on which the customer first established a Relationship with the Bank used to determine the years of longevity of the Relationship between the customer and the Bank, and SSN for the customer's social security number. The "Field Type" column identifies the character of the of data contained in the field: "C" meaning comment or text information; "N" meaning a numerical value; "L"

meaning a logical value such as "yes" or "no"; and
"D" meaning a date. The "Field Length" column
defines the size, or number of characters, of the
field. The "Dec. Places" column defines the number
5 of decimal places allowed for numerical fields, with
"0" denoting integer values. The number of points
which the Bank management has determined shall be
credited for each type of Relationship is defined by
the numerical value in the column labeled "Point."
10 The "Relation" column specifies whether the
Relationship is one which will be reported as a
relationship in management reports, with "Y"
denoting "yes" and "N" denoting "no." The "Add
Joint" column denotes the method for calculating
15 points for joint accounts, with "Y" denoting a type
of account for which the customer's points are
additive with a joint owner's points, and "N"
denoting an account for which the points are not
additive. The "Fixed" column specifies whether a
20 field is to be counted in determining a Relationship
score, with "Y" indicating yes and "N" indicating
no.

The customer database file exemplified in
Table B contains information about three
25 hypothetical customers enrolled to participate in
the Relationship scoring and Incentive Reward
awarding process 20. In actuality a typical
customer database file may contain data about many
more customers. The master dictionary file
30 (Table A) "Field Name" column defines the six fields
of each customer record as containing information
about the name of the customer, the number of

deposit accounts the customer has, the number of loan accounts the customer has, whether the customer has a safety deposit box, the date the customer first became a customer of the Bank and the customer's social security number.

5 An example taken from Tables A and B illustrates the interrelationship between the master dictionary file and the customer database file in calculating the Relationship score. The customer
10 named "Anderson," social security number 123-45-6789, has two deposit account Relationships, one loan Relationship and a safety deposit box Relationship with the Bank. For each deposit Relationship, defined by the master dictionary table
15 "Field Type" column as a numerical value, and by the "Fixed" column to be used in determining the relationship score, Anderson is entitled one point. Similarly Anderson is entitled to two points for each loan Relationship. Anderson is also entitled
20 to five points for having a safety deposit box Relationship based on the information in the "Safe Deposit" field and one point for each year that Anderson has had a Relationship with the Bank, based on the date in the "Years" column. The points for
25 loan Relationships held by Anderson's joint owner, if any, are additive to Anderson's points, but the points for other Relationships of Anderson's joint owner are not additive with Anderson's points.

30 These fields and information contained in Tables A and B are exemplary. The parameters established in the master dictionary field may define additional or different fields, which will

then be present in each customer record of the customer database file. For example, instead of including information about the customer's loans in a single field, several separate fields may be established, such as for car loans, home mortgages and credit card accounts. Similarly, separate fields could be established for checking accounts, pass book savings accounts and certificates of deposit, instead of using the single field "Deposit Accounts." Further, the dates when each type of Relationship is opened or established and the number of other customers which a specific customer may refer to the Bank may constitute additional fields.

An example of a typical scale file of the SPF 104, which is used to establish the relationship between the Relationship score and the degree or vesting of the Incentive Reward awarded, is illustrated in Table C below.

Table C

	<u>Above</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	10	15
	25	30
25	40	75
	60	100

In the example of Table C, the number of points in the customer's Relationship score is compared to the point values in the column marked "Above." The row in Table C is identified in which contains the greatest number in the "Above" column that is exceeded by the customer's Relationship score. The customer is awarded that percentage of the Incentive Reward indicated in the column marked "Percent" that

is present in this same row. By using the vesting or scoring concept represented by Table C, Incentive Rewards such as a percentage point increase in a deposit account or a percentage point decrease in a loan rate may be partially awarded. Of course, other types of Incentive Rewards may not admit to being divided, and in which case the vesting or scoring concept would simply be a selected limit of points which the Relationship score would have to exceed to entitle the customer to receive the non-divisible Incentive Reward.

The procedures executed during the manual updating state 106 and the parameter establishing state 102 of the Relationship scoring and Incentive Reward awarding process 20 shown in Fig. 4 are generally illustrated by the procedures chart illustrated in Fig. 5. As shown in Fig. 5, a conventional program control procedure 120 and a conventional edit main menu procedure 122 establish an environment in the computer 22 (Fig. 1) in which the Relationship scoring and Incentive Reward awarding process 20 (Fig. 4) operates. The parameter establishing state 102 involves the execution of a conventional data table building procedure comprising a parameter maintenance handling procedure 124 which receives the parameter information and a SPF updating procedure 126 which updates the SPF 104 (Fig. 4) in response to the parameter maintenance handling procedure 124. The parameter establishing state 102 also includes a conventional screen data editing procedure 128 to

create and revise information displayed on a visual display screen.

One procedure executed in the manual updating state 102 is a score transaction handling procedure 130 which receives information and identifies the type of transaction to be performed. The possible transactions include a query about the score or vesting of a particular customer or group of customers, adding a customer record to the customer database file, changing information in a record of the customer database file, and deleting a customer's record from the customer database.

A query procedure 132 activates a RBF retrieving procedure 134 which retrieves information from the RBF 108 (Fig. 4) and further activates a SPF retrieving procedure 136 which retrieves information from the SPF 104 (Fig. 4). Based on the information retrieved the screen data editing procedure 128 displays current information regarding the customer's Relationship score and vesting in the Incentive Rewards.

Each one of an add procedure 138, a change procedure 140 and a delete procedure 142 activates the RBF retrieving procedure 134 and the SPF retrieving procedure 136. The information retrieved is modified by a RBF updating and storing procedure 144 in accordance with the information received to add a new customer database record, delete an existing customer database record or change information in an existing customer database record. The customer's Relationship score and vesting are then determined by a score determining

and vesting procedure 146. The new or updated information, or confirmation of a delete transaction, is then displayed by the screen editing procedure 128.

5 Steps involved in the execution of the procedures occurring during the manual updating state 106 are shown in the flow chart of Figs. 6A, 6B and 6C. The execution of the procedures of the manual updating state 106 is
10 started 150 manually by a member of the Bank staff who enters customer data 32 (Fig. 1) or performs a query 40 (Fig. 1). The staff member enters 152 information identifying whether the transaction to be performed is a query about customer information,
15 a change to the customer information, an addition of customer information or a deletion of customer information. The operator then enters 154 a field of the customer database (Table B) by which customer information is to be located. The field may be
20 specified as either the name of the customer, the account number of the customer or the social security number of the customer. Alternatively searching for customers by account number may not be permitted, in which case searching may only be
25 accomplished by the customer's name or social security number.

In the case where searching by account number is permitted, if the search is to be performed by account number 156 the customer's social security
30 number is retrieved 158 from cross-reference file 160 in the RBF 108 (Fig. 4). If the customer is not to be located by account number 162, or if

locating by account number is not permitted, it is then determined whether the customer is to be located by its name. If the customer is to be located by its name 164 the customer's social security number is retrieved 166 from the cross-reference file 160 of the RBF 108 (Fig. 4). If the customer is not to be located by name 168 then it must be located 170 by social security number.

An actual search 170 of the customer database file (Table B) 172 of the RBF 108 (Fig. 4) to locate the customer's record is performed by social security number. Of course, any field of the customer database file 172 having a value unique to a particular customer may alternatively be used as a search field for locating a customer's record in the customer database file. The customer database file 172 is searched 170 by social security number to determine whether a record exists for that customer. If the social security number of that customer is not found 174 a new customer record is created 176, and data provided by the customer is entered 178 into the new record. The customer data in the new record is defined and organized by reference to the master dictionary file 180 of the SPF 104 (Fig. 4). The new record is then stored in the customer database file 172 of the RBF 108 (Fig. 4). If the social security number of the customer is found 182, indicating that a record exists in the customer database file 172 for the customer, and after a new record has been created 176 for the customer, the record for the customer is retrieved 184 from the customer database

file 172 of the RBF 108 (Fig. 4). The data in the record is then updated 186 from information furnished by the customer and entered 188 by the staff.

5 Alternatively the customer's record may be further updated 186 by information extracted from the CIF 30 by the CIF information extracting state 112 of the process 20 (Fig. 1). The updated customer record is then stored in the customer
10 database 172 of the RBF 108 (Fig. 4).

 The customer's Relationship score is determined 190 from the updated customer's record and point values assigned to the Relationships represented by the customer's record by reference to
15 the "point" attribute of the master dictionary file (Table A) 180 of the SPF 104 (Fig. 4). The customer's vesting in the Incentive Rewards to be awarded is determined 194 based on the Relationship score by reference to the scale file 196 (Table C)
20 in the SPF 104 (Fig. 4).

 The customer's Relationship score and vesting in Incentive Rewards are stored in the customer database file 172 after they are determined. Alternatively the Relationship score is determined
25 for each query and is not stored.

 After the customer vesting is determined 194 the updated information including the new Relationship score and Incentive Reward vesting are displayed 198 by the screen data editor 128
30 (Fig. 5). Also, a written report may be printed 200, either on request by the staff member entering the data or automatically. Further, the

Incentive Reward may be automatically credited to the customer by entering the Reward awarding state 114 and making appropriate adjustments to information in the CIF 30.

5 The operator specifies 202 that a new inquiry is to be made for the same customer or another customer, or that the procedures of the manual updating state 106 are at an end. If another transaction is desired 204 the operator then
10 enters 152 the type of transaction desired to continue the procedures of the manual updating state 106. If no additional transaction is desired 206 the manual updating state 106 ends 208.

15 A more detailed description of the steps involved in executing the customer score determining step 190 (Fig. 6B), is illustrated in Figs. 7A, 7B and 7C. The customer's Relationship score is initially set 212 to zero. The customer's record (row in Table B) from the customer database file 172
20 (Fig. 6B) which has been updated 186 (Fig. 6B) is read sequentially field-by-field (column-by-column in Table B) to determine the points for the Relationships in each field. Information regarding the attributes of the field is retrieved 214 from
25 the master dictionary file (Table A) 180 of the SPF 104 (Fig. 4). If the "fixed" attribute of the master dictionary file 180 designates a field as a fixed field 216 it is not considered in determining the Relationship score. If the field is not
30 designated as fixed 218 it is used in determining the Relationship score.

If the "field type" attribute from the master dictionary file (Table A) 180 designates the field as a numeric field 220 the numeric value of the field is multiplied 222 by a number of points set for that field by the "points" attribute from the master dictionary file (Table A) 180 to produce the points for that Relationships. If the "field type" attribute designates the field as a logical field the value of the field is a logical value, i.e., "yes" or "no". If the value of the field is "yes" 226 the points for the Relationship of that field are set 228 to the point value defined by the "points" attribute from the master dictionary file 180. If the field is designated by the "field type" attribute in the master dictionary file 180 as a date 230 the date value of the field is subtracted 232 from a present date 234 to calculate a number of years between the date value of the field and the present date 234. The point value defined by the "points" attribute from the master dictionary file 180 is multiplied 236 by the number of years to determine the points for the number of years represented by the date.

If the customer is not a joint customer with another customer of the Bank 238 the point value thus determined is the point value for the field. If however, the customer is a joint Relationship owner with another customer 240, a field of the other joint owner's database record which is the same field as the field of the customer database file 172 being read, is read and a point value is determined 242 for the corresponding field of the

joint owner's record. If the master dictionary file 216 (Table A) "add joint" attribute defines the field as one for which a joint owners' points are to be added 244, the points value for that particular field to be used in calculating the customer's Relationship score is determined by adding 246 the points value for the customer's fields to the points determined for the joint owner's fields. If however the field is designated as one for which joint owner's points are not to be added 248, the customer's points value is compared 250 to the joint owner's points value for the same field. The points value assigned 252, 254 to the customer for that field is the greater of the customer's or the joint owner's points. Alternatively, a joint owner's Relationship score may not be considered in calculating the customer's points, at the option and decision of management.

The points determined for the field is then added 256 to create a running total of the Relationship score. This process repeats 258 for each field (column of Table B) of the customer database record (row of Table B) until the last field 260 has been read. The Relationship score is the total of the component Relationship scores for all of the fields of the customer's record. The Relationship score is then stored 262 in the customer database file 172 of the RBF 108 (Fig. 4).

The customer's Relationship score is then evaluated to determine 194 customer vesting. Fig. 8 illustrates details of the customer vesting determining step 194 of the manual updating

state 106 (Fig. 6B). The scale file (Table C) 196
of the SPF 104 (Fig. 4) is retrieved and scanned 266
starting with the bottom row of the scale file
(Table C). The value in the "above" column
5 (Table C) retrieved from a row is compared 268 in
the "above" column is compared to the customer's
Relationship score. If the value on the "above"
column is less than or equal to 220 the Relationship
score for the customer the vesting for the customer
10 is set 272 at the value retrieved from the "percent"
column that is in the same row of the scale file
(Table C) 196 as the value from the "above" column
that was less than or equal to the Relationship
score. The vesting percentage is then stored 274 in
15 the customer database file 172 of the RBF 108
(Fig. 4).

The procedures performed by executing the
automatic updating state 110 and the CIF information
extracting state 112 of the process 20 are generally
20 illustrated by the procedural chart in Fig. 9. The
conventional program control procedure 120
establishes the operating environment in the
computer 22 (Fig. 1). Data is extracted from the
CIF 30 (Fig. 4) by a read CIF procedure 226 of the
25 CIF information extracting state 112. In the
automatic updating state 110 an RBF retrieving
procedure 278 retrieves the customer database files
and cross reference files from the RBF 108 (Fig. 4)
and a system parameter retrieval procedure 280
30 retrieves the master dictionary file (Table A) and
scale file (Table C) from the SPF 104 (Fig. 4). The
information from the customer database file

(Table B) is merged by a merging procedure 282 with the CIF information in accordance with parameters established by the master dictionary file (Table A) of the SPF 104 (Fig. 4). A RBF updating and storing
5 procedure 284 and a score and vesting determining procedure 286 update the customer database and cross reference files, determine Relationship score and vesting, and store the updated customer database and cross reference files and the scores and vesting in
10 the RBF 108 (Fig. 4).

The steps involved in executing the procedures shown in Fig. 9 of the automatic update state 110 are shown in detail in Figs. 10A and 10B. The procedures of the automatic updating state 110 may
15 be initiated manually 288 by member of the Bank staff, or initiated automatically 290 based on a timed schedule. For example, an automatic updating state 110 could be entered automatically each month immediately prior to preparing customers' monthly
20 Bank statements. After the automatic updating state 110 is initiated 288 or 290 either manually or based on a time schedule, the social security numbers of the customers are retrieved 292 from the customer database file 172 of the RBF 108 (Fig. 4).
25 For each social security number a customer record (row in Table B) is retrieved from the customer database file 172. The master dictionary file 180 is retrieved from the SPF 104 (Fig. 4) and used to define and organize the customer's record. The
30 customer data to automatically update the record is extracted from the CIF 30 by a transition to the CIF information updating state 112 and performing the

read CIF procedure 276 (Fig. 9). The record is then updated 296 in accordance with the data extracted from the CIF 30. The updated customer data record is stored in the customer database file of the RBF 180 (Fig. 4).

The updated customer data record forms the basis for determining 190 the customer Relationship score from information in the master dictionary file 180 of the SPF 104 (Fig. 4), in the same manner as described above in conjunction with Figs. 7A, 7B and 7C for the score determining step 190 of the manual updating state 106 (Fig. 4). The customer's vesting is determined 194 from the customer's Relationship Score and from information in the scale file 196 of the SPF 104 (Fig. 4) in the same manner as described above in conjunction with Fig. 8 for the vesting determining step 194 of the manual updating state 106 (Fig. 4).

The Relationship score and vesting percentage are stored in the customer database file 172 of the RBF 108 (Fig. 4). As with the manual updating state 106 (Fig. 4), the Relationships scores and vesting percentages may alternatively be determined only upon a query. If scores and vesting are only determined on query, the scores and vesting are not stored in the customer database 172.

The updated information may also be printed 298 in an update report. Further, the Incentive Reward may be automatically credited to the customer by entering the Reward awarding state 114 and making appropriate adjustments to information in the CIF 30.

Of course, printing 298 the reports and the automatic awarding of rewards 114 may take place on a batch basis, with the information being accumulated in temporary files (not shown) for downloading to the printer 56 (Fig. 2) or 86 (Fig. 3) or to the CIF 30.

If the social security number of the record updated is the last social security number 302 in the customer database 172, the procedures of the automatic updating state 110 end 304. If it is not the last social security number 306 the record for the next social security number is retrieved 294 and the procedures of the automatic updating state 110 are repeated.

The steps involved in executing the procedures of the report producing state 116 of the process 20 (Fig. 4) are shown in detail in the flow chart of Figs. 11A and 11B. When a report is requested 42 (Fig. 1) by management, the procedures of the report producing state 116 are initiated by manual input 308 and 310 by a member of the Bank's staff. The staff member starts 308 the procedure then manually selects 310 the type of report to be generated. Typical reports may include: lists of all of the enrolled Relationship customers and their Relationship scores and vesting; lists identifying the Bank Relationships such as accounts, safety deposit boxes, credit cards, etc. used by each enrolled Relationship customer; form letters with information from the customer database file included by merging the information into a word processing program using a conventional mail merge operation;

reports on Bank customers who are not enrolled in the program; comparisons of product usage by various categories of customers; and graphical reports.

5 A desired report format is retrieved 312 from a report format file 314 in the SPF 104 (Fig. 4). If the report format requires 316 information about customers who are enrolled in the program, the social security numbers of the enrolled customers are
10 retrieved 318 from the customer database file 172 of the RBF 108 (Fig. 4). For each social security number a customer record (row of Table B) is retrieved 320 from the customer database file 172 and updated 322 by data extracted from the CIF 30 by the procedures of the CIF information extracting
15 state 112.

The Relationship scores are determined 190 in the same manner as for the score determining step 190 (Fig. 6B) of the manual updating state 106 (Fig. 4) described above in conjunction with
20 Figs. 7A, 7B and 7C. Customer vesting is determined 194 in the same manner as described above in conjunction with Fig. 8 for the vesting determining step 194 (Fig. 6B) of the manual updating state 106 (Fig. 4). The information
25 required by the report format retrieved 312 from the report format file is printed 324 in a written report 44 (Fig. 1) in the format specified.

If the last social security number has not been reached 326, the steps repeat from the step of
30 retrieving 320 the customer record. When the last social security number is reached 328, if it is not

desired 330 to include non-Relationship Banking customers the operation ends 332.

If it is desired 334 to include non-Relationship Banking customers in the report, the social security numbers of the non-Relationship Banking customers are retrieved 336 from the CIF 30 by the procedures of the data extraction state 112. For each social security number the desired information for the report formats selected 310 is retrieved 338 from the CIF 30 by the procedures of the data extracting state 112. The information is printed 340 in the desired report format. If the last social security number has not been reached 342 the next social security number is retrieved 338 and the steps repeated. When the last social security number is reached 344 the procedures of the report producing state end 332.

Alternatively, the information about the customers not participating in the program may be present in the customer database file 172 and be identified by a field of the record as being a non-Relationship Banking customer. Under that alternative, data about non-Relationship Banking customers is extracted from the CIF 30 during an automatic updating state 110 of the process 20 (Fig. 1). The non-Relationship Banking customer data is then retrieved in the report producing state 116 from the customer database files 172 rather than the CIF 30. Also, the data to be printed in the report may be placed in a temporary file (not shown) and held there for batch printing after the last customer record had been processed.

The Relationship scoring and Incentive Reward awarding process 20 (Fig. 1) advantageously implements a technique for scoring Relationships that a customer has with a Bank and awarding
5 Incentive Rewards to the customer based on specified parameters selected by the Bank management related to these Relationships. Direct access to information in the CIF 30 (Fig. 1) is provided to accurately and efficiently extract customer data 32
10 (Fig. 1) needed to execute the process 20. The labor required to establish, maintain and update the necessary information records is greatly reduced over a manual system and data transfer errors are substantially eliminated.

15 The Relationship scoring and Incentive Reward awarding process of the present invention automatically determines and tracks the Relationship score and vesting of each customer. The customer information, score and vesting are automatically
20 updated whenever new information is furnished by the customer or Bank staff for manual input, and is further automatically updated to reflect changes in the CIF of the Bank operations computer.

The Relationship scoring and Incentive Reward
25 awarding process can be customized to the needs of individual Banks. This customization allows the Bank to utilize a customer Incentive Reward program effectively as a management and marketing tool, providing incentives to customers for "loyalty."

30 The Relationship scoring and Incentive Reward awarding process is customized by modifying the SPF 104 (Fig. 4) to establish that information in

the RBF 108 (Fig. 4) about Relationships between the Bank and its customers that the Bank believes is most important, and to assign Relationship score point values to those Relationships with
5 consideration given to the marketing goals of the individual Bank. Furthermore the Relationship score required to achieve various incentive rewards can be adjusted to meet the individual needs of the Bank. The SPF 104 (Fig. 4) can also be customized to
10 provide those management reports that the Bank management believes are most useful, and to place them in a format usable by management. In addition to being initially customizable, the values and features established in the SPF 104 (Fig. 4) can be
15 changed by Bank's management as the Banks marketing needs change.

A preferred embodiment of the present invention has been described with some particularity. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that many
20 variations of the described embodiment are possible, beyond those specifically mentioned. It should be understood this description has been made by way of preferred example, and that the invention is defined by the scope of the following claims.

THE INVENTION CLAIMED IS:

1. A Relationship scoring and Incentive Reward awarding process wherein at least one enrolled customer is entitled to receive at least one Incentive Reward when a Relationship score for the customer exceeds a predetermined value, and wherein said Relationship score is derived from customer data representing the enrolled customer's Relationships with a Bank, said process comprising the steps of:
- obtaining the customer data representing the enrolled customer's Relationships with the Bank;
 - storing the customer data automatically in a customer database file record for the enrolled customer;
 - determining the Relationship score for the enrolled customer automatically from the information stored in the customer database file record; and
 - awarding the Incentive Rewards to the enrolled customer based on the Relationship score.
2. A process as defined in claim 1 wherein the Bank maintains a customer information file by which to conduct day-to-day operations of the Bank, and the step of obtaining the customer data further comprises:
- obtaining at least a portion of the customer data by automatically extracting customer data from the customer information file.
3. A process as defined in claim 1 wherein the customer database file record comprises at least one field and wherein the step of storing the

customer data in the customer database file record further comprises:

establishing a plurality of attributes of each field of the customer database file record;

5 creating a master dictionary file to define each field of the customer database file record;

entering the attributes of each field into the master dictionary file; and

10 storing the customer data in the customer database file record in accordance with the attributes of each field entered into the master dictionary file.

4. A process as defined in claim 3 wherein
15 the attributes of each field of the customer database file record are selectively established and changed by the Bank.

5. A process as defined in claim 1 wherein
20 and the step of determining the Relationship score for the enrolled customer further comprises:

assigning automatically a point value to each Relationship represented in the customer database file record for that customer; and

25 adding automatically the point values for all of the Relationships represented in the customer database file record for that customer to create the Relationship score.

6. A process as defined in claim 5 wherein
30 the customer database file record comprises at least one field having information therein and wherein the step of assigning a point value to each Relationship further comprises:

establishing a plurality of attributes to designate each field of the customer database file record, the attributes comprising: a first attribute to designate that the field is to be used in
5 determining the Relationship score; a second attribute to designate a category of the information in the field; and a third attribute to designate the point value to be assigned to each Relationship represented by the field;
10 creating a master dictionary file in which to enter the attributes of each field of the customer database file record;
entering the attributes of each field into the master dictionary file;
15 retrieving the customer database file record of the enrolled customer;
retrieving the master dictionary file;
mathematically calculating automatically a quantity of points for each field of the customer
20 database file record which is designated by the first attribute by using the second and third attributes of that field.

7. A process as defined in claim 6 wherein the second attribute designates the category of
25 information contained in the field as a numerical value and wherein the step of mathematically calculating the quantity of points further comprises:

designating the field by the first
30 attribute;

using the second attribute to interpret the information in the field as a numerical value;

using the third attribute to obtain a point value for that field; and 48

5 multiplying the numerical value of that field by the point value for that field to obtain the quantity of points for that field.

8. A process as defined in claim 7 wherein the customer database file record contains a plurality of fields less than all of which are designated by the first attribute, and wherein the
10 step of adding the point values for all of the Relationships further comprises:

adding together the quantity of points determined for each field of the customer database file record designated by the first attribute to
15 create the Relationship score.

9. A process as defined in claim 6 wherein the second attribute designates the category of the information contained in the field as a logical value and wherein the step of mathematically
20 calculating the quantity of points further comprises:

designating the field by the first attribute;

25 using the second attribute to interpret the information in the field as a logical value; using the third attribute to obtain a point value for the field; and

30 setting the quantity of points for that field equal to the point value for that field when the logical value of the field is true.

10. A process as defined in claim 9 wherein the customer database file record contains a

plurality of fields less than all of which are designated by the first attribute, and wherein the step of adding the point values for all of the Relationships further comprises:

5 adding together the quantity of points determined for each field of the customer database file record designated by the first attribute to create the Relationship score.

11. A process as defined in claim 6 wherein
10 the second attribute designates the category of the information contained in a field as a date, and wherein the step of mathematically calculating the quantity of points further comprises:

15 designating the field by the first attribute;

 using the second attribute to interpret the information in the field as date information representative of a date;

20 subtracting the date information of the third field from the present date to obtain a longevity value representative of a predetermined degree of longevity of the customer with the Bank; and

25 obtaining the quantity of points for the field from a computation using the longevity value and the point value of the field.

12. A process as defined in claim 11 wherein the customer database file record contains a plurality of fields less than all of which are
30 designated by the first attribute, and wherein the step of adding the point values for all of the Relationships further comprises:

adding together the quantity of points determined for each field of the customer database file record designated by the first attribute to create the Relationship score.

5 13. A process as defined in claim 6 wherein the customer has a Relationship with the Bank that is jointly owned with another customer who is a joint owner, wherein a field of the customer's customer database file record represents the
10 Relationship that is jointly owned with the joint owner, wherein the attributes further comprise a fourth attribute which has a logical value to designate a procedure for calculating the quantity of points for a field which represents the jointly
15 owned Relationship, and wherein the step of determining the Relationship score further comprises:

 determining a first quantity of points for the field of the customer's customer database file
20 record for the jointly owned Relationship;

 determining a second quantity of points for a corresponding field of the joint owners customer database file record for the jointly owned Relationship;

25 adding the first and second quantities of points to produce the customer's quantity of points for each field of the customer's customer database file record that is designated by the fourth
attribute.

30 14. A process as defined in claim 6 wherein the customer has a Relationship with the Bank that is jointly owned with another customer who is a

joint owner, wherein a field of the customer's customer database file record represents a Relationship that is jointly owned with the joint owner, wherein the attributes further comprise a

5 fourth attribute which has a logical value to designate a procedure for calculating the quantity of points for a field which represents the jointly owned Relationship, and wherein the step of determining the Relationship score further

10 comprises:

determining a first quantity of points for the field of the customer's customer database file record for the jointly owned Relationship;

determining a second quantity of points

15 for a corresponding field of the joint owners customer database file record for the jointly owned Relationship;

selecting a larger one of the first or second quantity of points to produce the customer's

20 quantity of points for each field of the customer's customer database file record that is designated by the fourth attribute.

15. A process as defined in claim 1 wherein the step of awarding Incentive Rewards further

25 comprises:

establishing a predetermined vesting relationship to determine the customer's entitlement to an award of the Incentive Rewards; and

using the vesting relationship to

30 determine the Incentive Reward automatically.

16. A process as defined in claim 15 wherein the step of establishing the vesting relationship further comprises:

5 creating a scale file which defines the predetermined vesting relationship by a plurality of predetermined ranges of Relationship scores and corresponding vesting percentages; and

10 comparing the Relationship score to the predetermined ranges of Relationship scores to establish the highest vesting percentage allowed from the scale file for the Relationship score.

17. A process as defined in claim 16 wherein customer data describing the enrolled customer's Relationships with the Bank is maintained in a
15 customer information file in a Bank computer, and wherein the step of awarding the Incentive Rewards to the enrolled customer based on the Relationship score further comprises:

20 adjusting the customer data in the customer information file in accordance with the vesting percentage.

18. A Relationship scoring and Incentive Reward awarding process as defined in claim 1 further comprising:

25 producing management reports describing the Relationships between the Bank and its customers.

19. A process as defined in claim 18 wherein customer data about customers who are not enrolled
30 in a program to receive an Incentive Reward is stored in a customer information file of a Bank

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computer, and wherein the step of producing the management reports further comprises:

retrieving automatically customer data describing enrolled customers from the customer database file record;

extracting automatically customer data describing not enrolled customers from the customer information file; and

utilizing the retrieved and extracted customer data for enrolled and not enrolled customers to prepare the management report.

20. A process as defined in claim 19 executed on at least one digital computer.

21. A process for scoring each Relationship that a customer has with a Bank and awarding an Incentive Reward to the customer based on a Relationship score using a computer having a memory, comprising:

storing data in the memory of the computer which represents a point value assigned to each of a plurality of different Relationships that are offered to customers by the Bank;

storing data in the memory of the computer which specifies each Relationship that the customer has with the Bank;

correlating each Relationship that the customer has with the Bank and the point value assigned to that Relationship by using the computer to access the data stored in the memory;

computing a Relationship score for the customer by using the computer to total the point

values correlated with each Relationship that the customer has with the Bank; and

awarding an Incentive Reward to the customer based on the relationship of the
5 Relationship score to a predetermined vesting relationship.

22. A process as defined in claim 21, further comprising:

storing data in the memory of the computer
10 which represents the predetermined vesting relationship between the Relationship score and the Incentive Reward to be awarded; and

computing with the computer the Incentive Reward to be awarded by comparing the Relationship
15 score to the stored data which represents the predetermined vesting relationship.

23. A process as defined in claim 21, further comprising:

creating a scoring file in memory of the
20 computer which contains data defining the predetermined vesting relationship between the Relationship score and the Incentive Reward to be awarded, the data in the scoring file defining ranges of Relationship points and a corresponding
25 amount of an Incentive Reward to be awarded; and

comparing the Relationship score with the ranges of Relationship points in the scoring file to identify the Incentive Award to be awarded.

24. A process as defined in claim 21, further
30 comprising:

creating a customer information file in memory of the computer which contains data

identifying each customer of the Bank, the customer information file normally being used by the computer to accomplish typical data processing operations of the Bank;

5 creating a customer database file in
memory of the computer which contains a customer
record for each customer and a plurality of fields,
the information in at least one of the fields of the
customer record also being present in the customer
10 information file;

 creating a master dictionary file in
memory of the computer which contains a plurality of
attributes which describe the information contained
in the fields of the customer record, the attributes
15 including one which describes the field as one which
is to be used in computing the Relationship score
and another attribute which describes the
information in the field as a point value associated
with each Relationship; and

20 computing the Relationship score by making
a computation using the information in the fields of
the customer record of the customer database file
and an attribute of the master dictionary file.

25 25. A process as defined in claim 24, further
comprising:

 obtaining information from the customer
information file by operation of the computer to
include in at least one of the fields of the
customer record.

30 26. A process as defined in claim 24, further
comprising:

obtaining information from the customer manually to include in at least one of the fields of the customer record.

27. A process as defined in claim 26, further comprising:

obtaining information from the customer information file by operation of the computer to include in at least one of the fields of the customer record; and

including the information obtained from the customer in at least one of the fields of the customer record in addition to the information obtained from the customer information file.

28. A process as defined in claim 24, further comprising:

storing data in the customer information file which specifies the Incentive Reward awarded.

29. A process as defined in claim 24, wherein one of the attributes of the master dictionary file describes whether a score for a particular Relationship is to be computed using the score for a corresponding jointly owned Relationship, and wherein the step of computing the Relationship score further comprises:

computing the score for the corresponding Relationship for a first customer;

computing the score for the corresponding Relationship for a second customer using the attribute from the master dictionary file associated with the Relationship for the first customer; and

determining the Relationship score for the first customer by using one of a mathematical or

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logical procedure involving the scores for the
corresponding Relationships of the first and second
customers.

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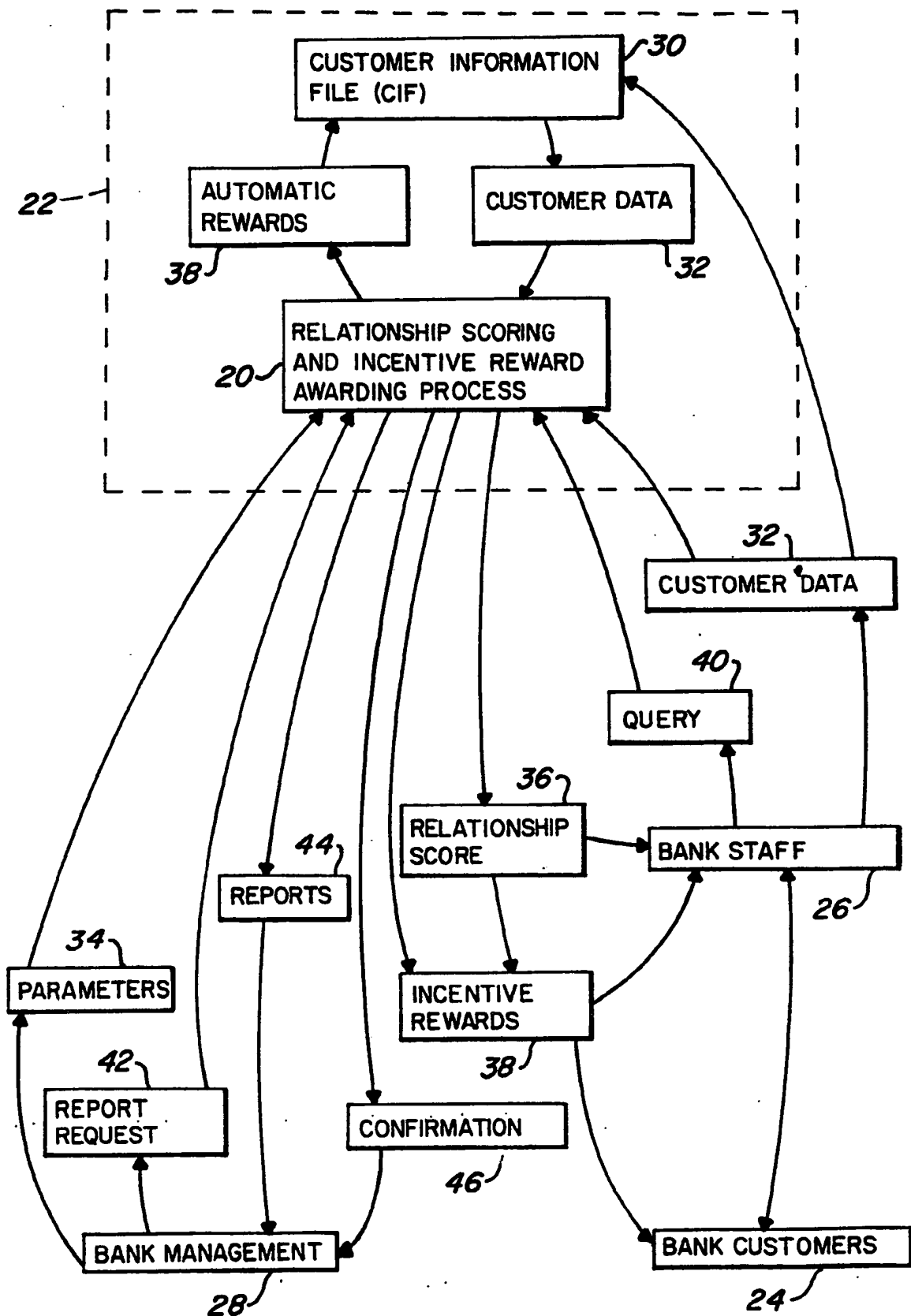
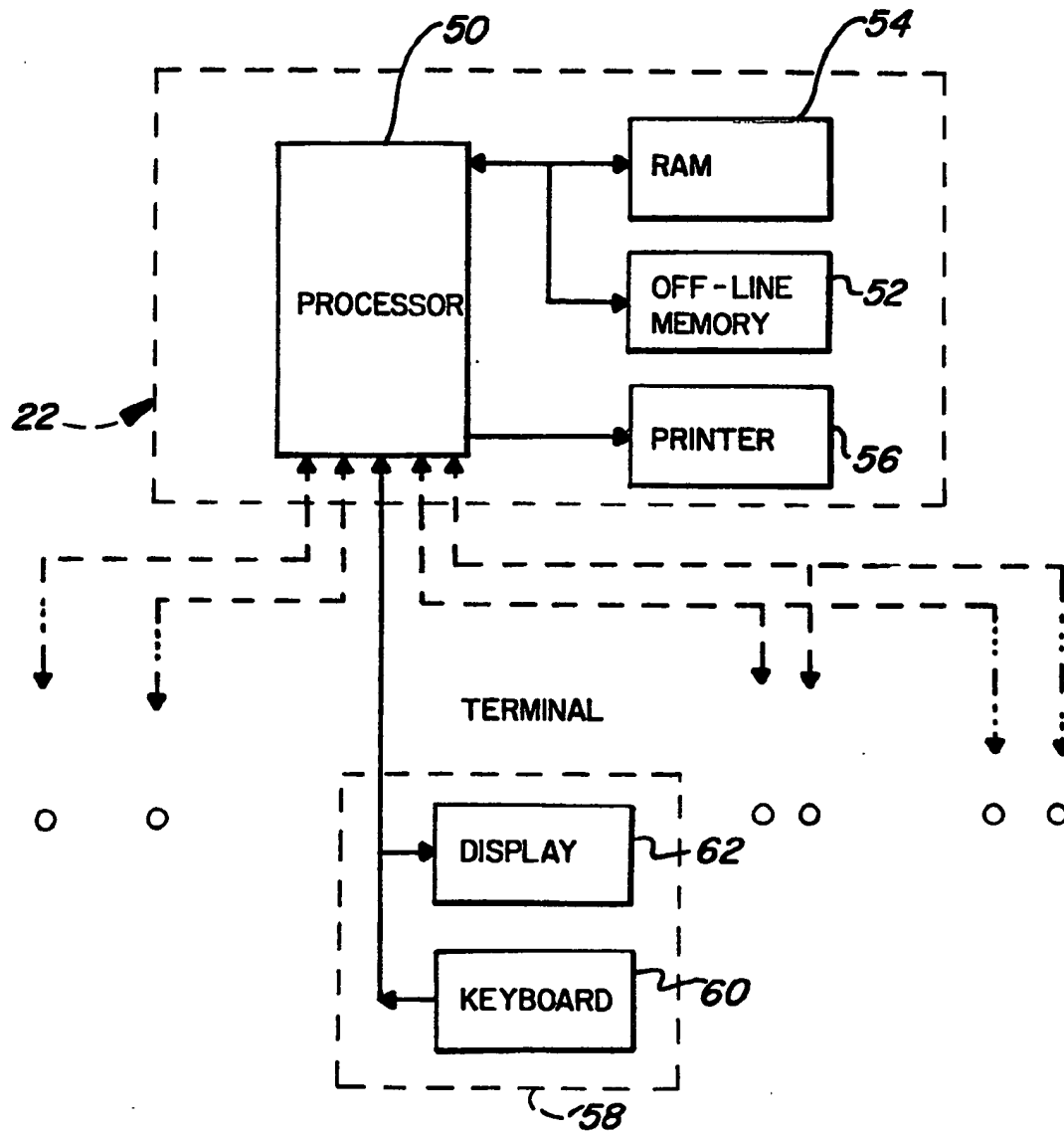


Fig-1

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*Fig_2*

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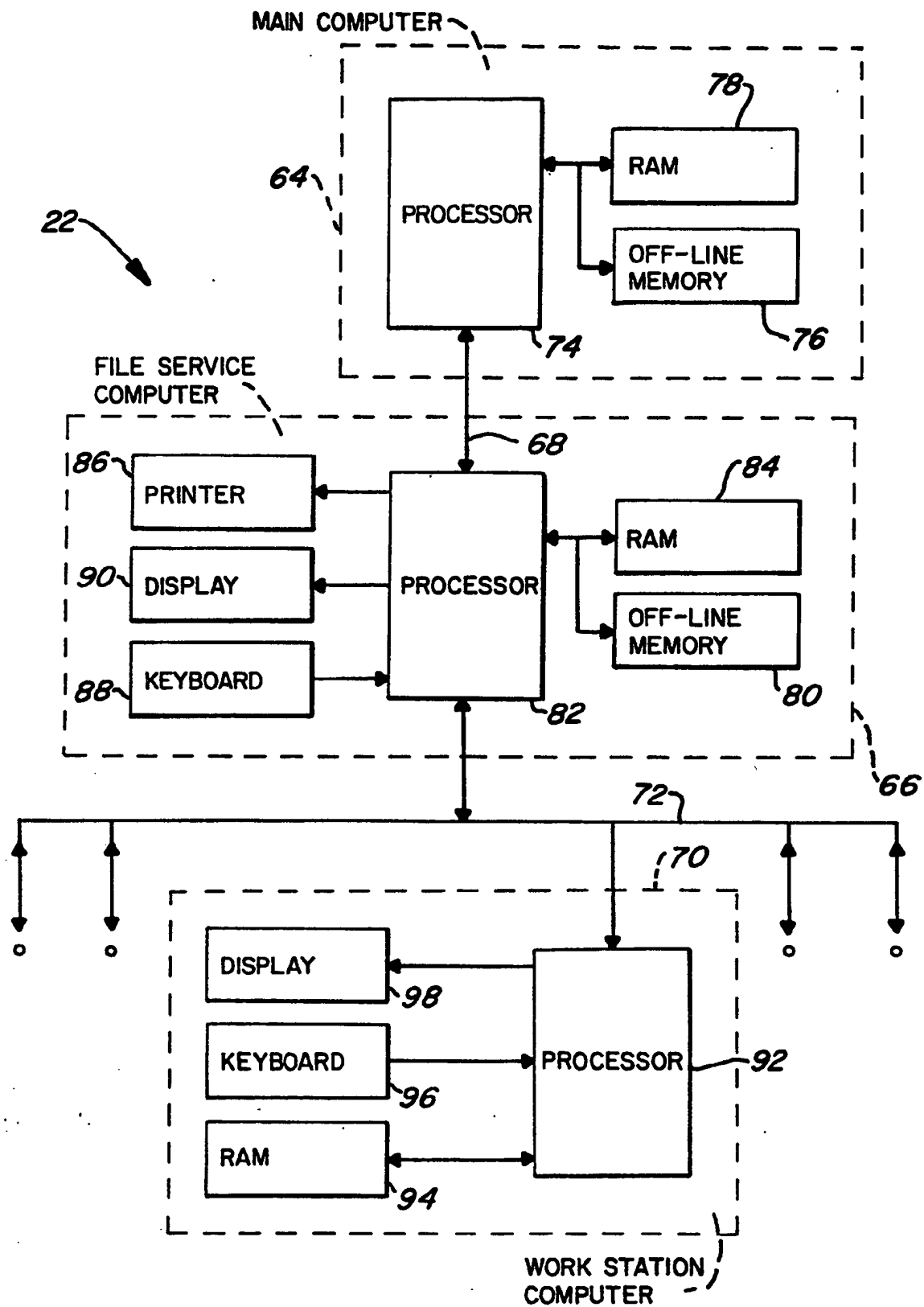


Fig. 3

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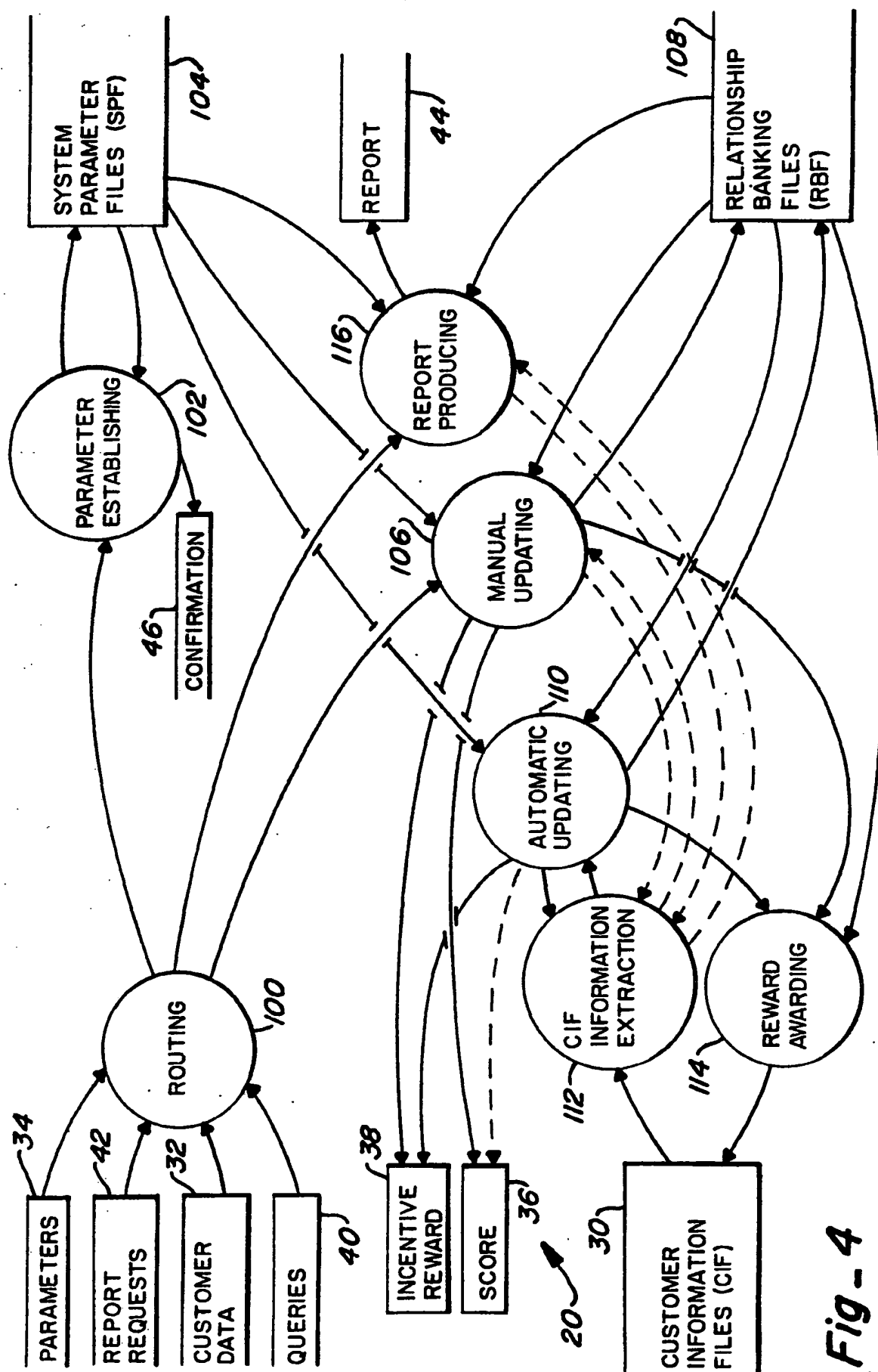


Fig-4

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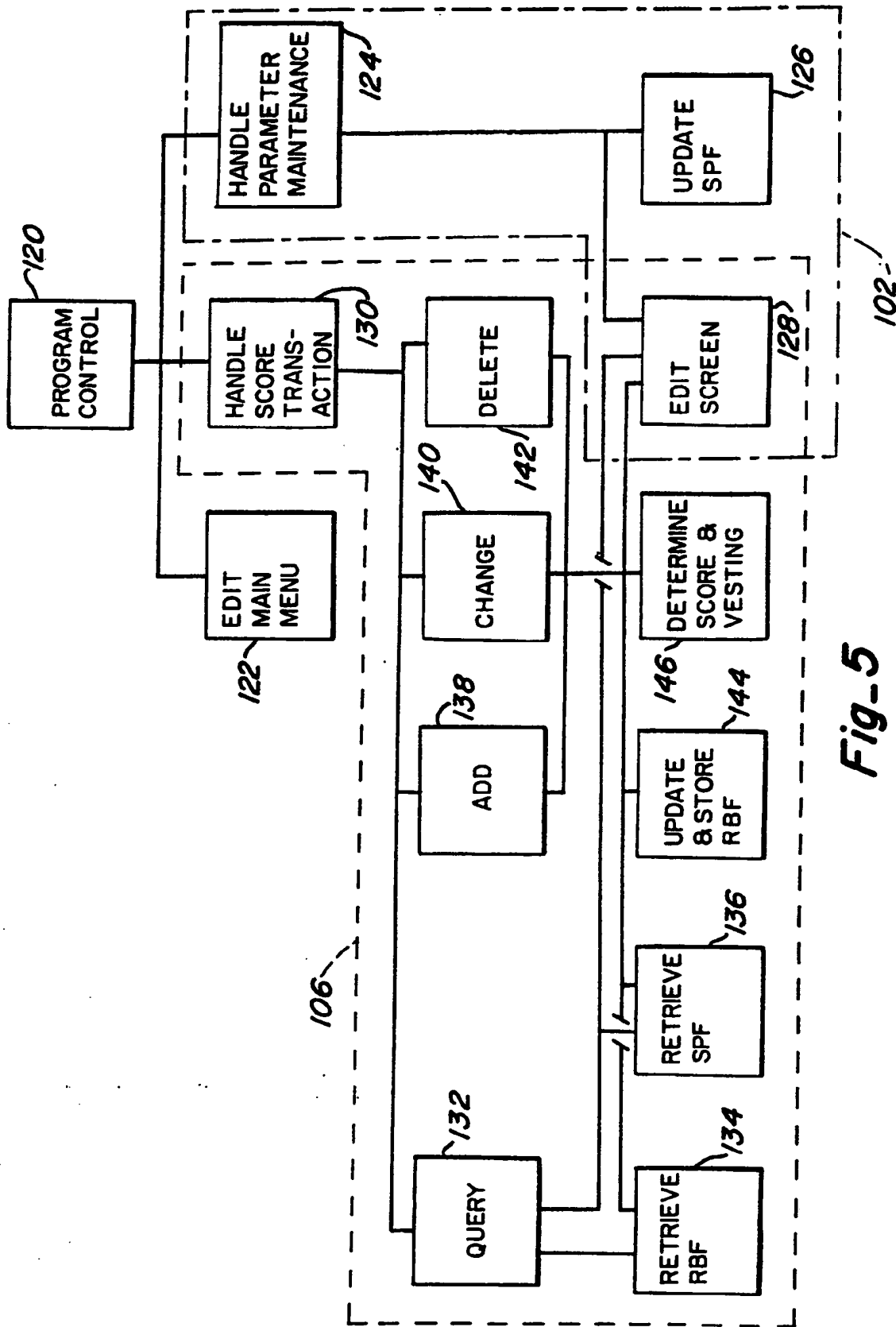


Fig-5

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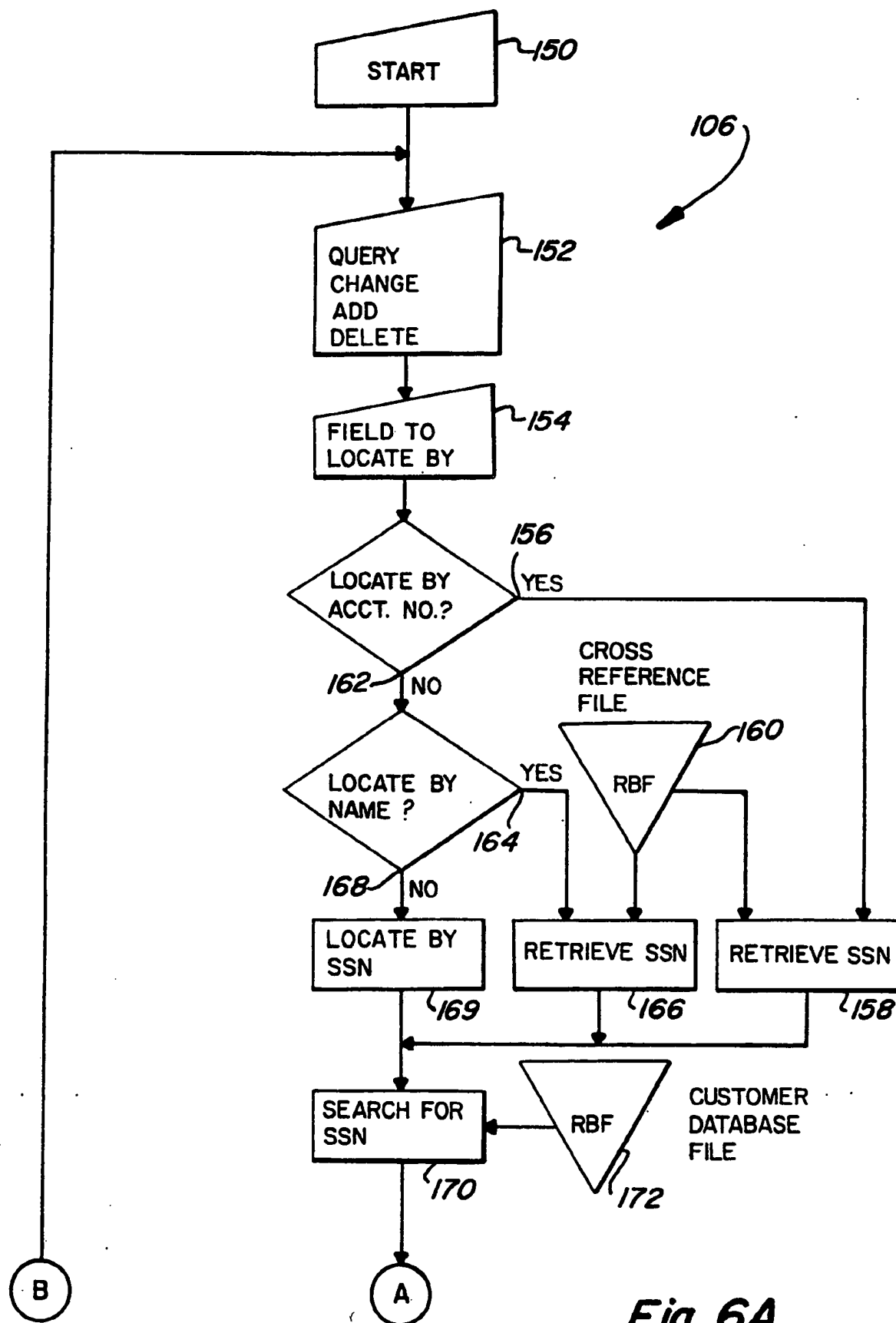
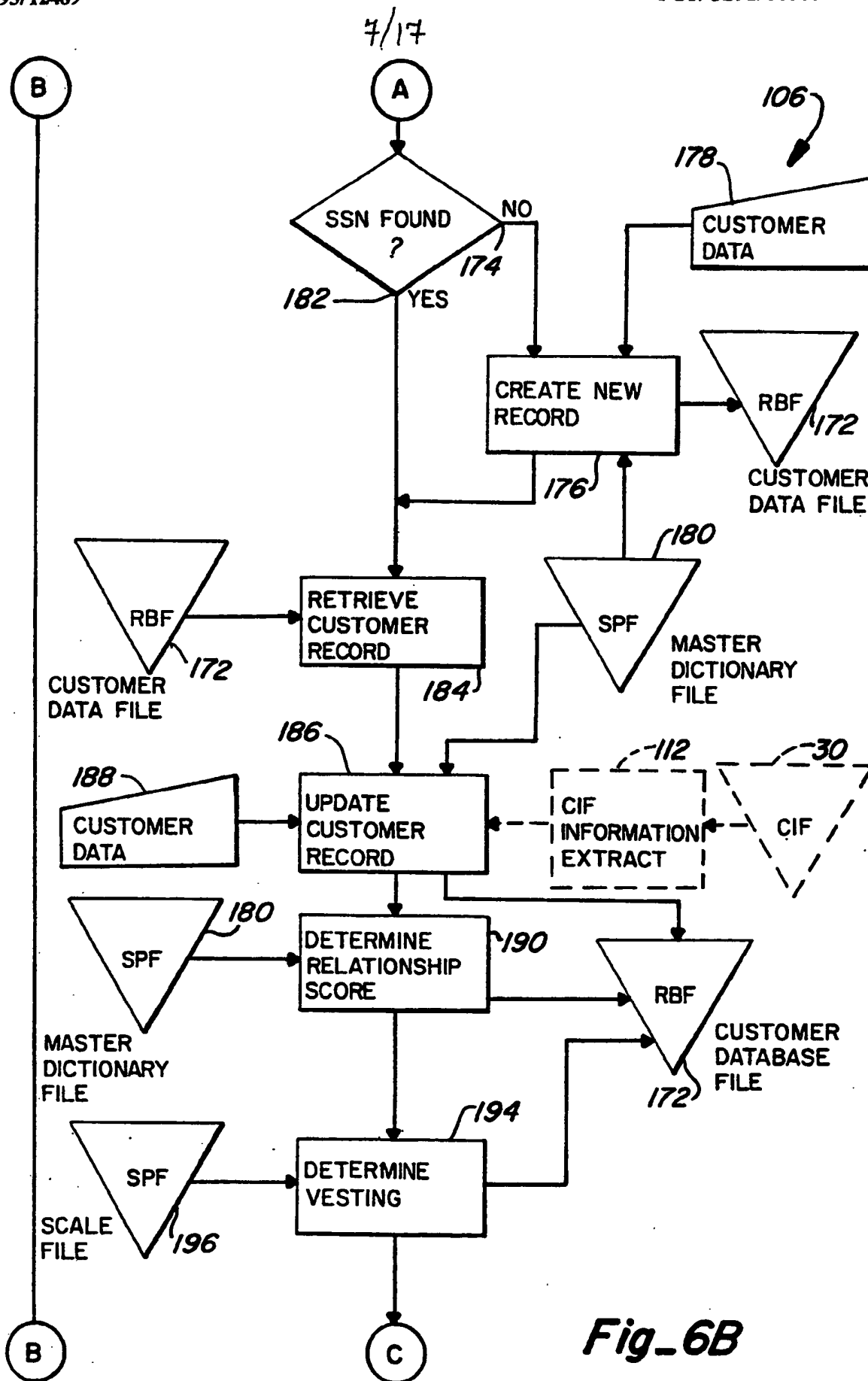
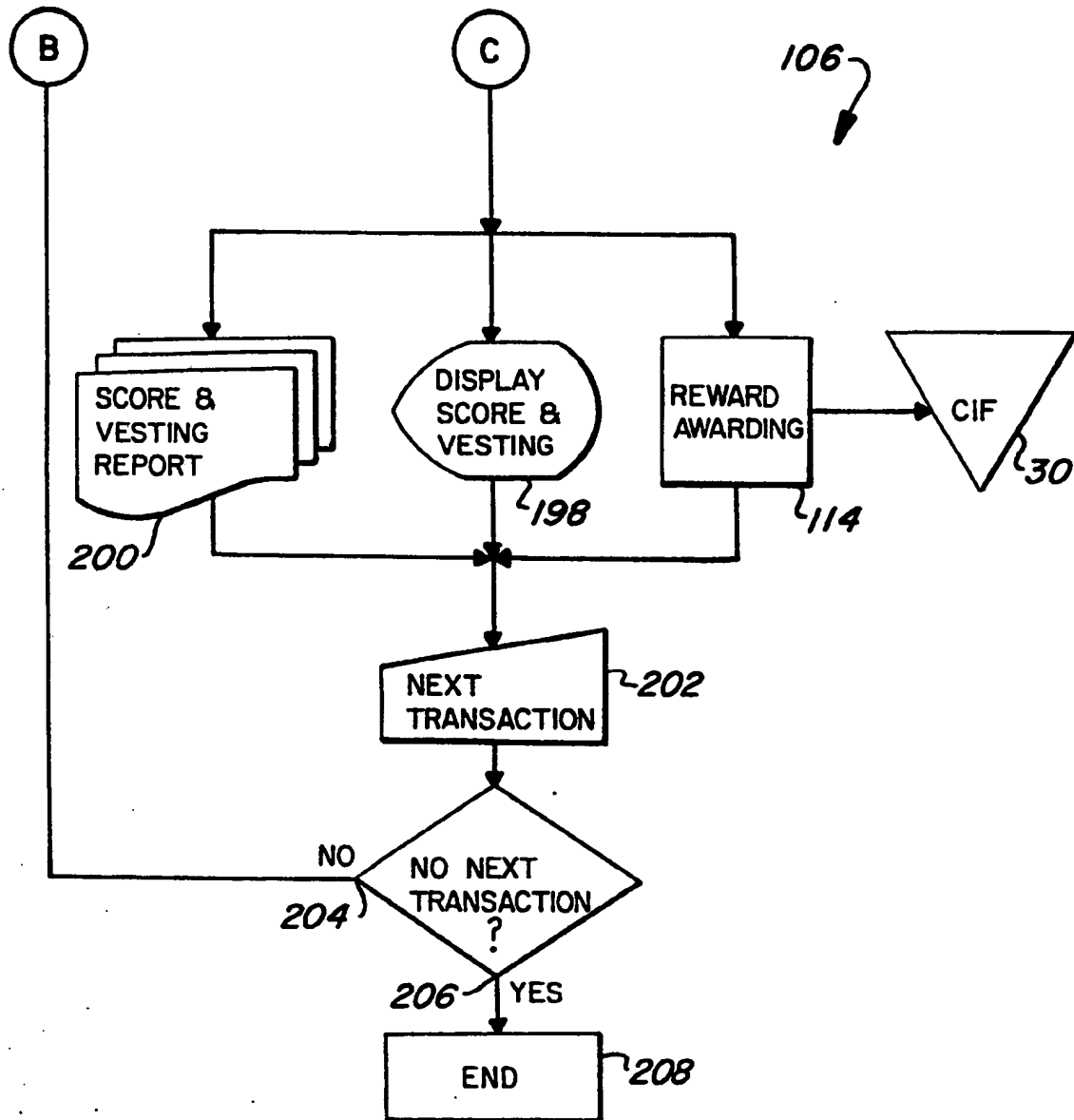


Fig. 6A



Fig_6B

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**Fig. 6C**

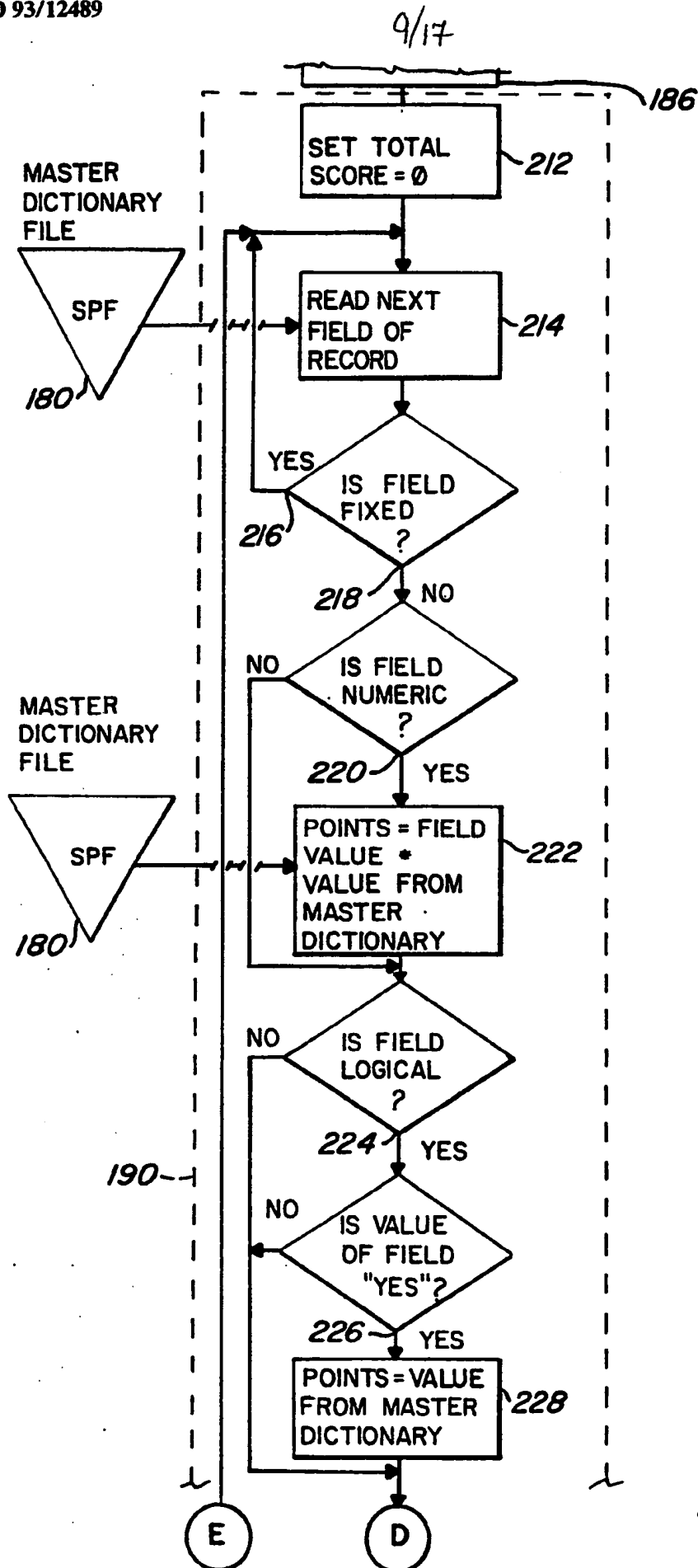
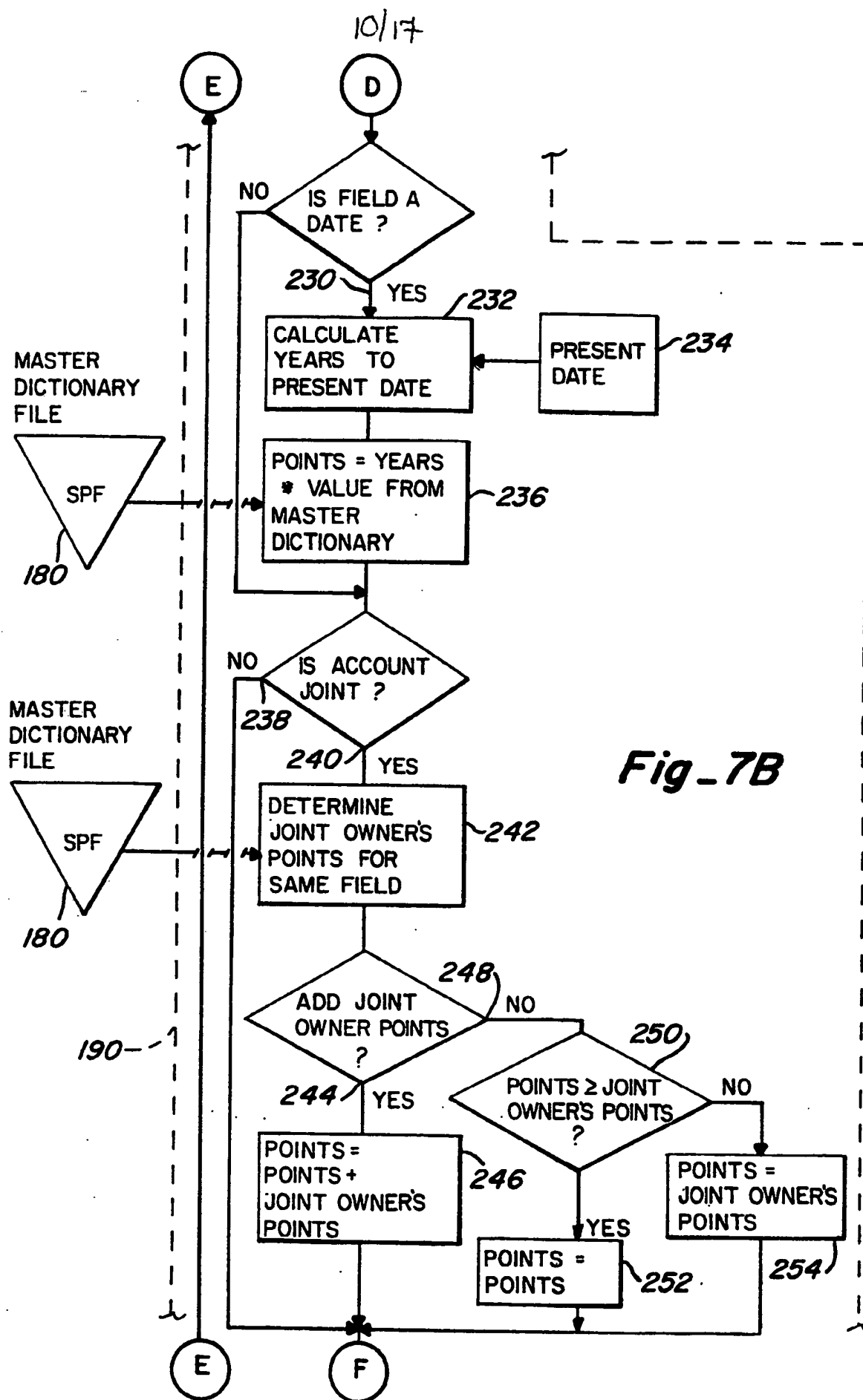
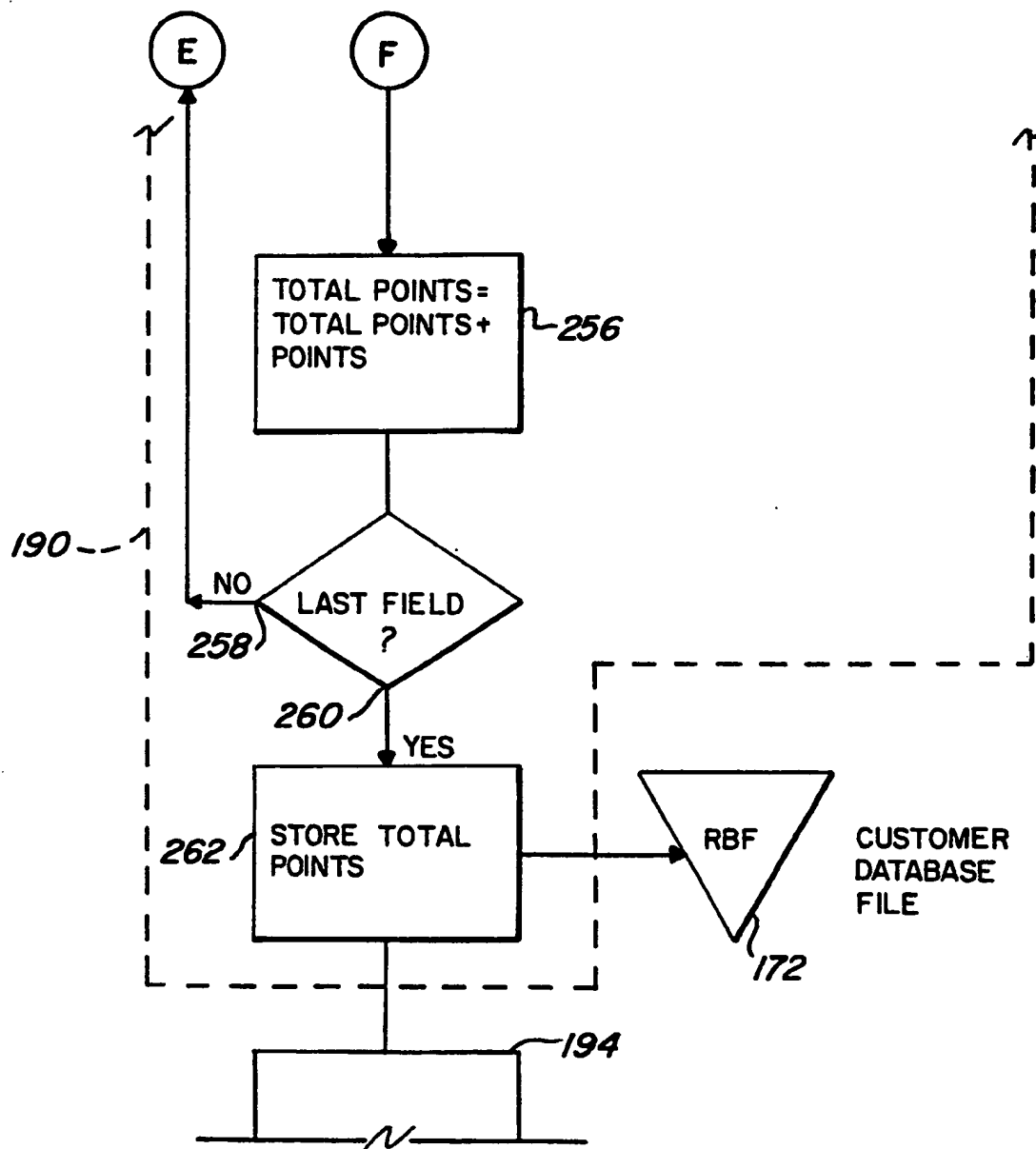


Fig. 7A



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*Fig. 7C*

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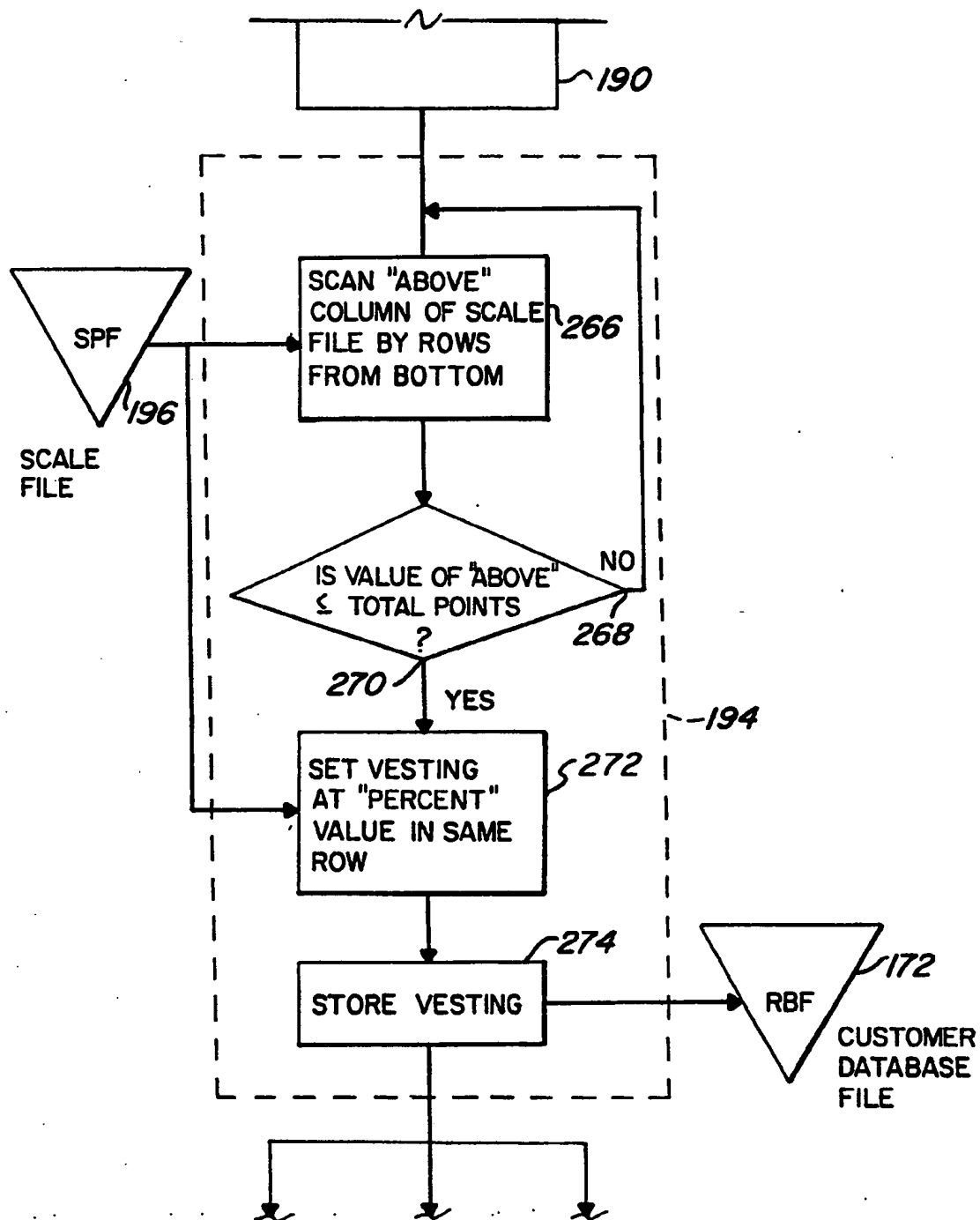


Fig. 8

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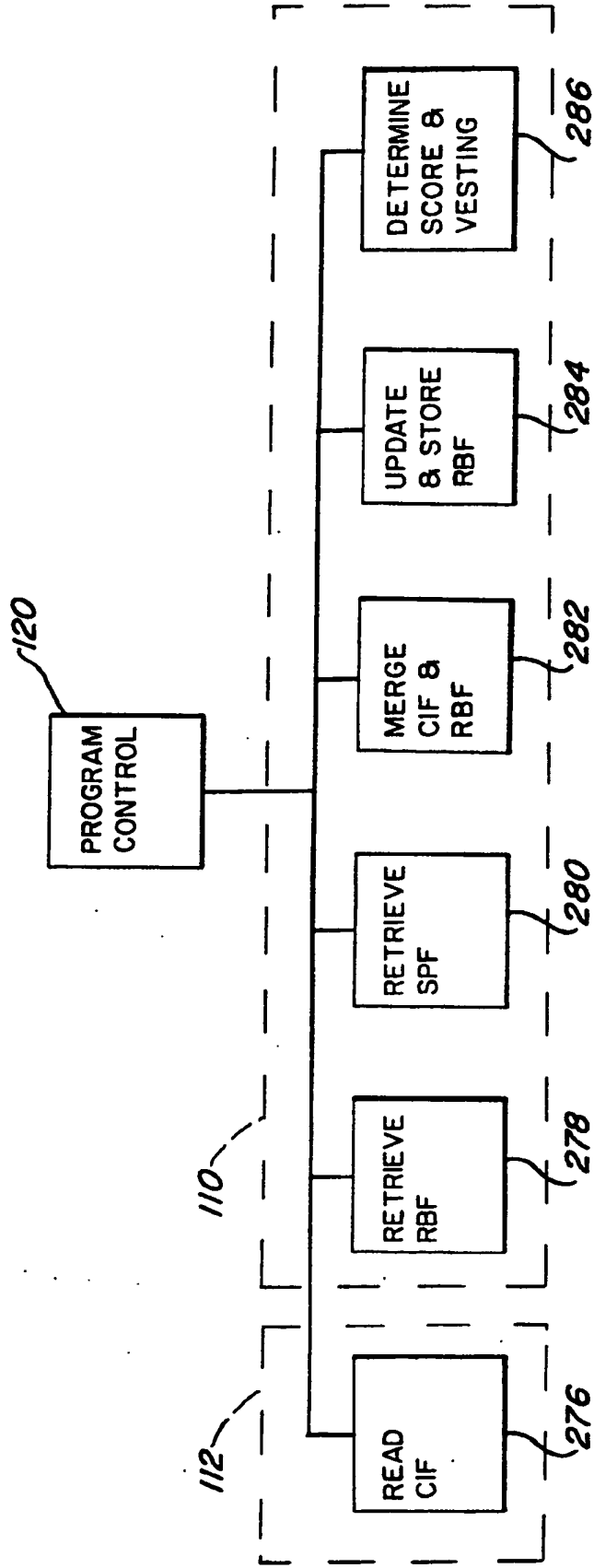


Fig - 9

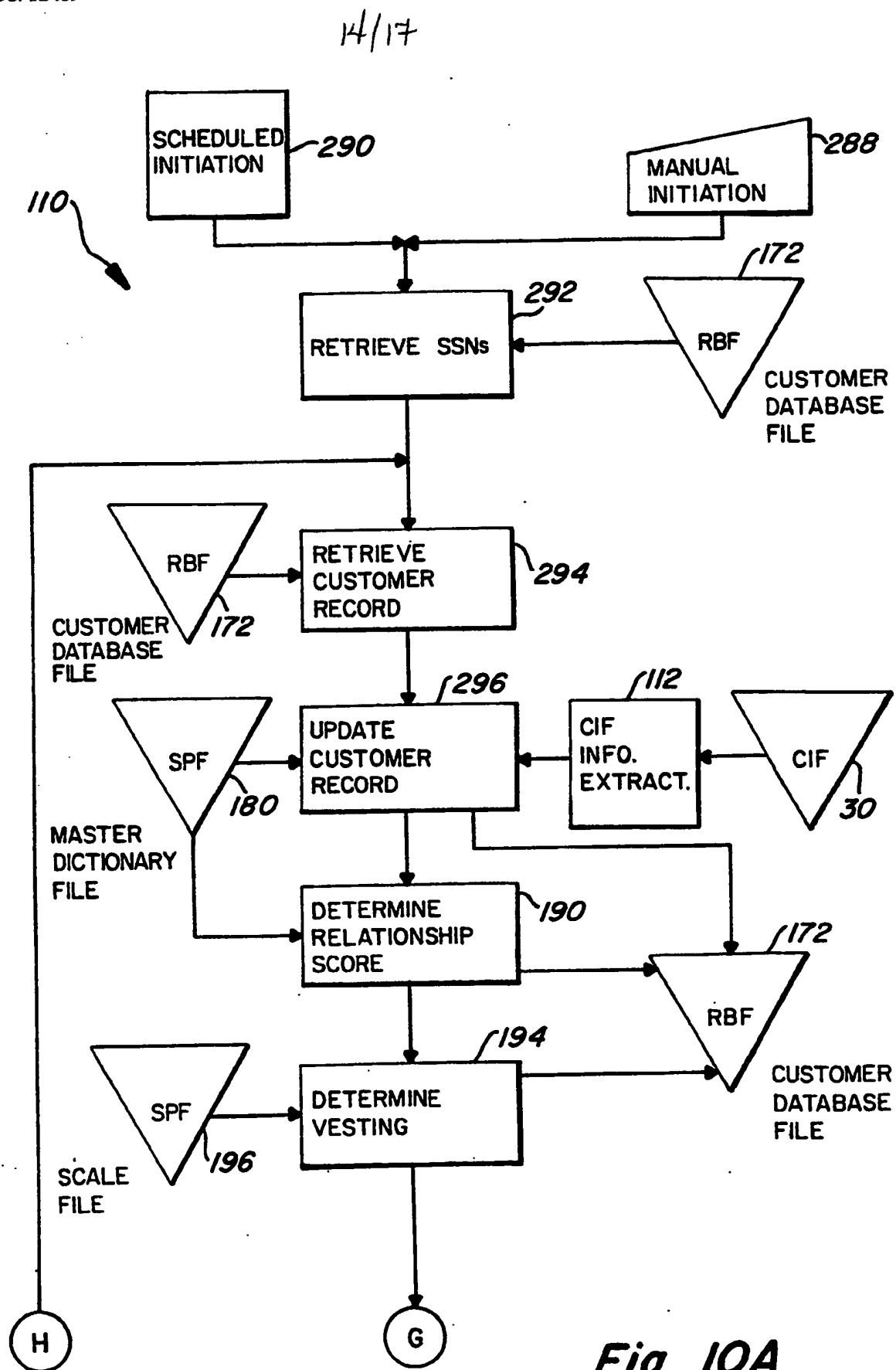
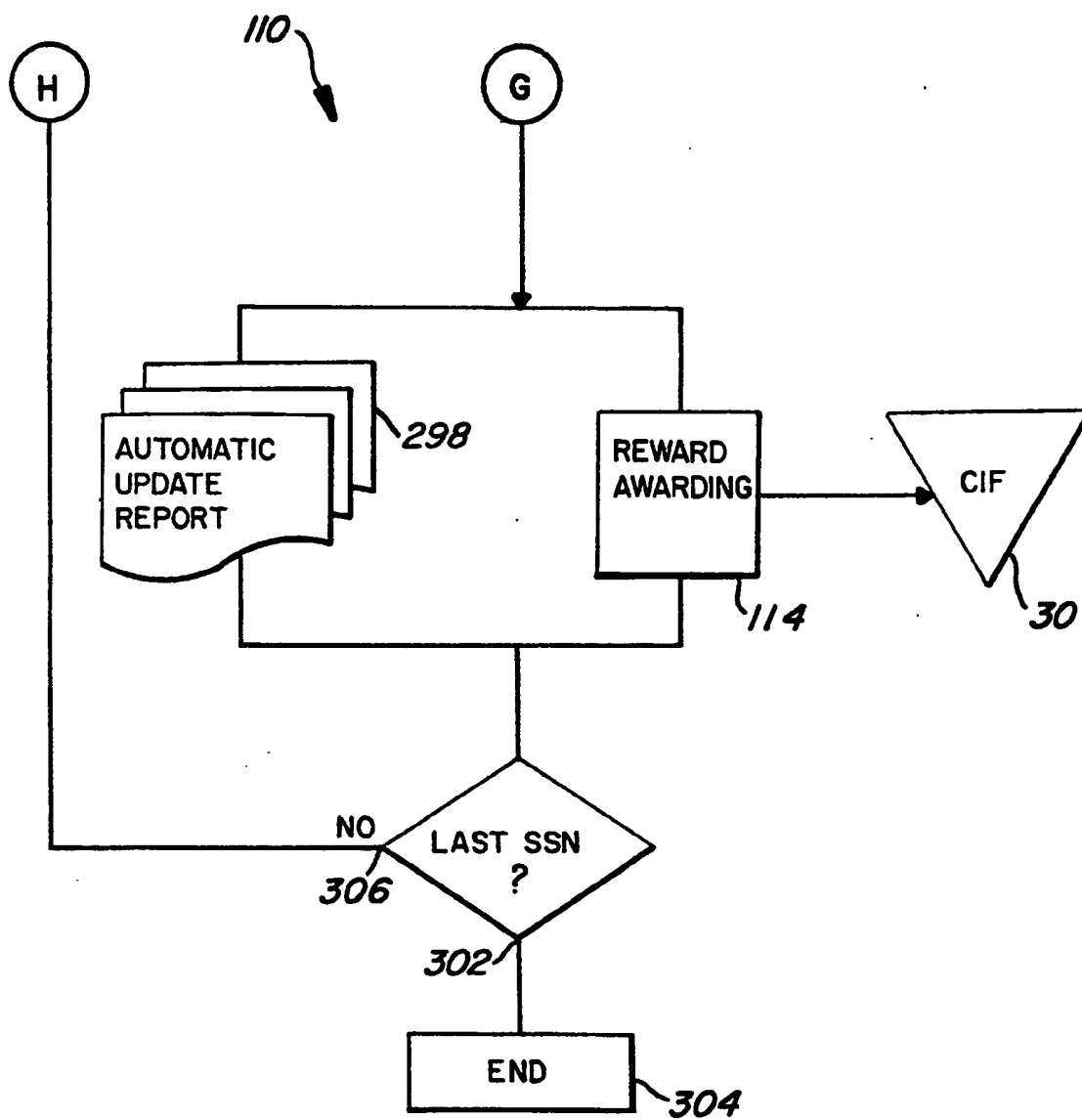


Fig. 10A

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**Fig. 10B**

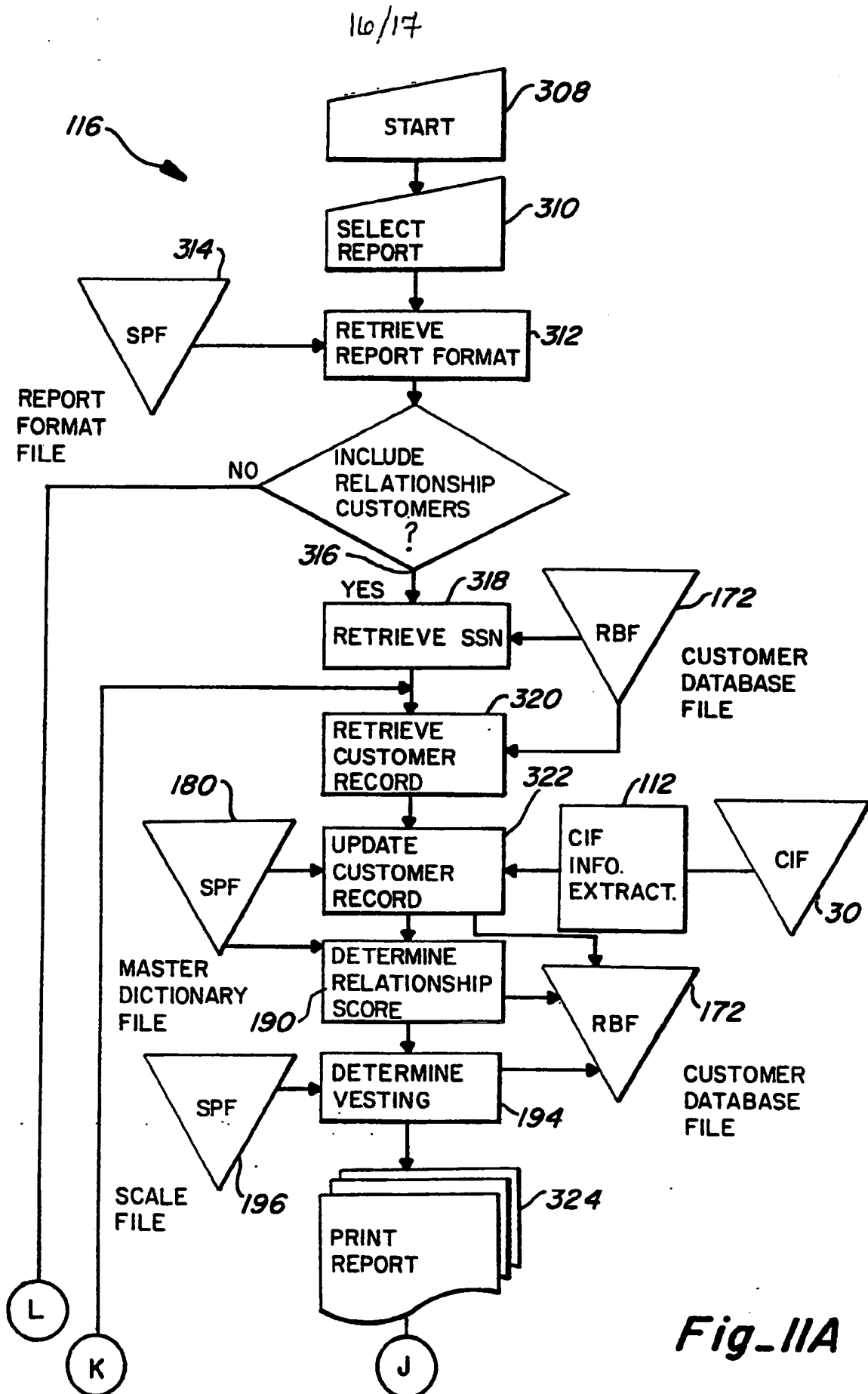
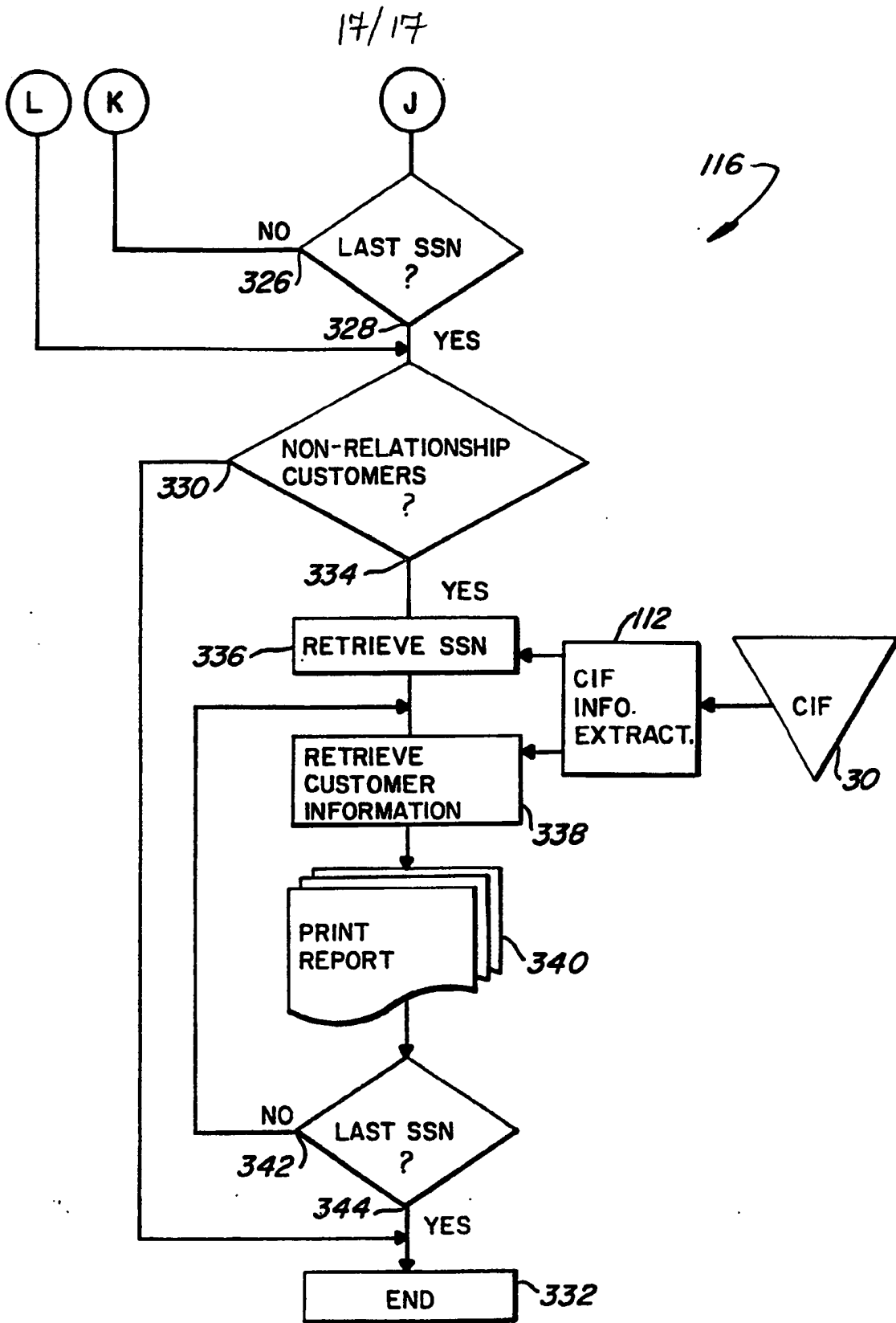


Fig. IIA

**Fig. 11B**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US92/10868

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(5) : G06F 15/20

US CL : 364/408, 401

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 364/408, 401, 406

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

APS

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	The Harrison Library, Ref. #1, 1988, 21 pgs. See the entire document.	1, 21
Y	The Harrison Library, Ref. #2, 1989, 64 pgs. See the entire document.	1, 21
A	News Release, First National Bank of Clarion, Iowa, June 1, 1990. See the entire document.	1, 21
Y	Loyalty Banking Program, Loyal Customer Reward Program, First National Bank of Clarion, Iowa, June, 1990. See the entire document.	1, 21

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be part of particular relevance	*X*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
E earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*G*	document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search

10 FEBRUARY 1993

Date of mailing of the international search report

22 APR 1993

 Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
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 Washington, D.C. 20231

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US92/10868

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	Franzoni, L., "Welcome To The World Of 'Frequent Flyer' Banking," <u>American Banker</u> , September 13, 1990. See the entire document.	1, 21
Y	TWA Frequent Flight Bonus Program, 1987.	1, 21
A	Bank Marketing, September 1990, Colby, Mary, New England Beefs Up Basics With Tradition. See Abstract.	1, 21
A	United States Banker, March 1984, Anonymous, U.S. Banker Round Table: Marketing in a Deregulated Environment. See Abstract.	1, 21
A	American Banker, January 11, 1990, Chase Offers Packaged Account as part of push into retails market. See Abstract.	1, 21
A	US, A, 5,056,019 (SCHULTZ ET AL.) 08 October 1991. See the entire document.	1, 21
Y	US, A, 5,025,372 (BURTON ET AL.) 18 June 1991. See the entire document.	1, 21

BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING

This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

- I. Claims 1-16, drawn to a relationship scoring and awarding process, classified in class 364/408.
- II. Claims 17-19, drawn to a relationship scoring and awarding process including a bank computer and producing management report, classified in class 364/408.
- III. Claim 20, drawn to a relationship scoring and awarding process executed on a digital computer, classified in class 364/408.
- IV. Claims 21-29, drawn to a process for scoring and awarding to a customer by the Bank, classified in class 364/408.

The details of Group I have separate utility not dependent upon the limitations of Group II, and visa-versa. Specifically, Group I does not require a Bank Computer and producing management reports.

The details of Group I have separate utility not dependent upon the limitations of Group III, and visa-versa. Specifically, Group I does not require a process executed on at least one digital computer because the process in group I can be executed on analog system.

The details of Group I have separate utility not dependent upon the limitations of Group IV, and visa-versa. Specifically, Group I does not require stunning data in the meaning of the computer which specifies each relationship that the customer has with the Bank, and correlating each Relationship that the customer has... Furthermore, Group I and Group II are related as combination and subcombination. Group I is the combination. Group II is the subcombine which is specific to store data in the memory of the computer which represent a point valve assigned to each of a plurality of different Relationships that are offered to customers by the Bank; compute a Relationship score for the customer using the computer to total the point valves correlated with each Relationship that the customer has with the Bank; and award an Incentive Reward to the customer based on the relationship of the Relationship sure to a predetermined vesting relationship.